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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 165 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS REFUSE TO CO-OPERATE

Roundly Condemn Hoare's New Procedure

LIBERALS SAY IT SPELLS ENTIRELY NEW POLICY

R. T. C. Delegates And Liberals Join In Withholding Any Further Co-operation

Non-co-operation in all further stages of the constitutional inquiry; strong condemnation of the new procedure propounded by Sir Samuel Hoare and unequivocal disapproval of the Ordinance regime.

These were the points stressed in three important resolutions passed by the Council of the National Liberal Federation which met on Sunday to consider the statement issued by Sir Samuel Hoare on June 27. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was in the chair, and the meeting was attended by about 30 members.

The first resolution characterised the new method suggested by the Secretary of State as a grave departure from the poliiy of British and Indian co-operation on an equal footing in the working out of the future constitution of India and threatened non-co-operation unless the Round Table Conference method was fully restored.

The Council also expressed the opinion that the scheme of the new Constitution should be matured, and introduced as one whole, as the interval between the introduction of provincial autonomy and responsibility at the Federal Centre was attended with serious disadvantages and risks.

While reaffirming the opinion that the Civil Disobedience movement should be stopped, the Council disapproved of the promulgation of the new Emergency Powers Ordinance which in their opinion still further alienate public opinion and aggravate the situation.

R. T. C. Delegates' Protest

The resolution passed at the meeting of the Round Table Conference Delegates declares that the new procedure laid down by Sir Samuel Hoare is entirely different in substance and in spirit from the Conference method, as expounded by Lord Irwin and by the Prime Minister and is symptomatic of a new policy and could not produce a constitution so satisfactory as that which the Conference method was designed to produce.

The resolution emphatically asserts that the maintenance of the Conference method is an essential condition of the co-operation and support of those present at this Conference.

R.T.C. Delegates Disgusted

At the invitation of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad several members of the Round Table Conference met at his residence on Saturday. Sir Chimanlal was voted to the chair. Letters and telegrams regretting their inability to attend were received from various members who were unable to be present.

After prolonged consideration the following statement was unanimously adopted:

"The undermentioned members of the Round Table Conference having considered with care the announcement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on June 27 and all the statements since made in explanation thereof including Sir Samuel Hoare's statement of July 7, are constrained to come to the conclusion that the new procedure is entirely different in substance and spirit from the conference method as expounded by Lord Irwin in October 1929 and July 1930 and by the Prime Minister in December 1931. They consider that the new procedure is symptomatic of a new policy and cannot produce in the event a constitution at all so satisfactory as that which the conference method was designed to produce. The result is bound to be a great aggravation of the evils of the present situation. It is the considered and emphatic conclusion of the signatories that the maintenance of the conference method is, as it was, an essential condition of their co-operation and support."

The signatories are: C. H. Setalvad, V. S. Srinivas Sastri, M. R. Jayakar, C. Y. Chintamani, M. Ramchandra Rao, Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, N. M. Joshi, B. Shiva Rao, B. V. Jadhav, Phiroze Sethna, S. B. Tambe and T. B. Sapru.

The meeting also authorised the chairman to convey to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar their full approval and appreciation of their action in resigning their membership of the Consultative Committee.

No More Co-operation

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India was held at Ready-money Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay on Surday, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President of the Federation presided, and among those present were, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon.'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru, Mr V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. B. S Kamat, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

The Secretary of State's recent announcement in the House of Commons was considered, and after a prolonged discussion in which many members took part, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

GRAVE DEPARTURE

(1) "Having given careful consideration to the Secretary of State's announcement of June 27 as well as the subsequent explanations thereof, the Council of the National Liberal Federation are convinced that the procedure is a grave departure from the policy of British and Indian co-operation on an equal footing in the working out of the future constitution of India, on which plan and policy alone, the Federation resolved to co-operate wholeheartedly in the work of the Conference. The Council protest emphatically against the abandonment of the Round Table Conference, contrary to the pledges solemnly given on behalf of His Majesty's Government by Lord Irwin and the Prime Minister, and the substitution therefor of a method of action which cannot be expected to produce an agreed constitution.

"The Council, therefore, resolve to withhold co-operation in all further stages of the constitutional enquiry, and make it a condition of renewed co-operation that the Round Table Conference method is fully restored.

MATURE THE SCHEME

(2) "The Council are emphatically of opinion that though the Scheme of the new Constitution is separable into two parts, viz., Provincial Autonomy and the Responsibility at the Federal Centre, the scheme should be matured and introduced as one whole, as the existence of an interval between the introduction of the two parts is attended with serious disadvantages and risks.

E. P. O. DISAPPROVED

(3) "While the Liberal Party continues to be opposed to the Civil Disobedience Movement, and re-affirms the opinion that it should be stopped in the best interest of the country, the Council of the National Liberal Federation strongly disapprove of the promulgation of the new Emergency Powers Ordinance as the prolongation of Government by executive laws, far from restoring peaceful conditions and confidence in the Government cannot but have the effect of still further alienating opinion and aggravating the present highly unsatisfactory situation."

"In the Council's opinion, it was a misuse of the emergency power vested in the Governor-General virtually to have renewed the Ordinance after they had been in force for six months instead of Government seeking sanction from the Legislature in due form.

CONCILIATION URGED

"The Council have noted with grave concern the uncompromising attitude of His Majesty's Government as expressed by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on June 27, which will do nothing to ease the tension. It is the Council's firm belief that only a policy of conciliation and liberality can bring back peace and contentment to the land."

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

NEW ERA IN SIGHT

"Reparations Have Been Swept Away"

LAUSANNE SUCCESS

LONDON, July 9.

"We have had great success," said Mr. Neville Chamberlain when he arrived at Victoria Station today, from Lausanne in excellent spirits.

"Reparations have been swept away, and we have begun a new era where I hope old doubts and suspicions will begin to disappear."

Asked about the progress of War Loans Conversion, the Chancellor said that reports sent to him at frequent intervals have been splendidly encouraging. "My hopes are being realised."—Reuter.

LAUSANNE AND STOCK EXCHANGE

European Loans Strengthened

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 9.

Business on Stock Exchange moderated as the success of the Lausanne Conference has been more or less discounted. However, all European loans strengthened considerably and British and Colonial securities also gained fresh ground. Commodity markets were quietly firm.

In money market, although more demand was apparent early in the week owing to increased activity on the Stock Exchange, supplies were later helped by dividend disbursements amounting to over seven million sterling. Consequently borrowers were again able to obtain loans on easy conditions.

The fifth series of wool sales opened on Tuesday with animated competition which continues, prices now being 5 per cent to 15 per cent above close.—Reuter.

Shower Of Stones For Depressed Class Conference Delegates In Bombay

POLICE DISPERSE CROWD

Ambedkar Party Men Create Trouble To Force Entry

SUPPORT FOR RAJAH. MOONJE CONFIRMED AGAIN.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sequel to a clash between the followers of Dr. Ambedkar and the organisers of the Reception Committee to the All-India Depressed Classes Conference, the Police this afternoon had to charge the crowds of people collected in front of the Bhangwadi Theatre, at Kalbadevi Road, where the Conference was subsequently held.

49 PERSONS INJURED.

In all 45 persons were injured in the clash, of whom 39 were treated at the Free Emergency Hospital, while the remaining six were treated at the G. T. Hospital.

Four persons, who were seriously injured, were detained and the rest discharged.

Out of those seriously injured, one is stated to be in a precarious condition.

FORCING THEIR WAY.

It appears that about 200 followers of Dr. Ambedkar attempted to force their way into the Bhangwadi Theatre to-day at about 11 a.m. As the time of the Conference was announced to be 1-30 p.m., the organisers and some members of the Reception Committee did not allow them to enter into the Theatre-compound. The former persisted that they had every right to enter. The latter told them to come at the appointed time of the Conference.

SHOWER OF STONES.

From words they came to blows. Stone-throwing was indulged in as a result of which a serious clash ensued. The police were communicated with, when the situation took a graver turn.

Sub-Inspector Vani with a party of Police, arrived on the scene and charged the crowd of people collected in front of the Theatre. Several persons began to run helter and skelter. Those who persisted were chased away by the police.

Rao Bahadur Gole and other police officers hurried up to the scene. By this time the situation had become quiet.

20 PERSONS ARRESTED.

The Princess Street Police arrested about 20 persons, but they were later on let off.

About 300 delegates from various Provinces such as U.P., C.P., Bengal, Behar-Orissa, Madras and from the several districts of the Bombay Presidency attended the Conference. Excluding Bombay City the largest quota of about 50 delegates was from Gujerat.

Prominent among those leaders of the various Nationalist Parties, were Mira Ben (Miss Slade), Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Messrs Bhulabhai J. Desai, L.R. Tairsee, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dr. Choithram Gidwani and Mr. G.G. Morarjee.

In welcoming the delegates, Mr. P. Balco (Cricketer), said:—

(Speech of Mr. Baloo B. Palwankar, Chairman on page 12).

ANOTHER 'CLEAN RECORD' DAY

Bombay Maintains Peace

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE IN BUSINESS QUARTERS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The improvement in the riot situation was maintained on Sunday and once again Bombay had a clean record. No fresh casualties were reported at any of the city hospitals during the day, and there were signs of return of confidence in some of the business quarters.

The Crescent Free Hospital received three patients yesterday, one in the morning and two in the evening. One of the latter was detained in the hospital. All the three patients stated that they were victims of assaults on Saturday.

MORE SHOPS OPEN

A large number of shops in the affected area was open on Sunday, than on the previous days. Tram service was normal, and cars were running with full complements of passangers.

DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

Heavy showers of rain continued throughout the day and till late in the night.

Calcutta.—The printer and publisher of "Basumati" deposited on Saturday, the security of Rs. 500 each, under the Press Ordinance.—A.P.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's Health

SIGNS OF OLD PLEURISY ON RIGHT SIDE

X-Ray Examination Arranged

NAINI TAL, July 9.

The following official communique is issued:—

In pursuance of the undertaking given by the Home Member to the Legislative Council, the following information is published about certain persons in regard to whom questions were asked in the Council:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is stated to have improved somewhat in health since his arrival in Dehra Dun though he still has slight temperature in the evenings. There are, however, still signs of the old pleurisy on the right side and the Civil Surgeon has thought it advisable to arrange for an x-ray examination in order to assist in a diagnosis of his condition.

Result of this examination is awaited.

PT. G. B. PANT'S COMPLAINT

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is stated to be feeling better since his arrival in Dehra Dun but he still complains of backache.

There are no symptoms which would cause any anxiety in his condition.

Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta had a slight attack of malaria in May, but he has now been released.

SRI PRAKASH'S HEALTH.

Sri Prakash was admitted to hospital suffering from dyspepsia but was discharged after his condition improved. Imprisonment has not affected his health adversely.

He has slightly increased in weight.—A.P.

RETIRED JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES

Proposed Ban On Practice At The Bar

NAGPUR H. C. BAR'S RESOLVE

NAGPUR, July 8.
(By Mail).

At a meeting of the High Court Bar Association which was held to-day the following resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority:

"That in the interests of the dignity of the Bench, and the independence of both the Bench and Bar, which are absolutely essential for the proper administration of justice, this Association is of the opinion that no Judge or Magistrate after his retirement from the Bench should be allowed to practise at the Bar. The Association is further of the opinion that this rule should not affect the rights of the present members of the Bar recruited from the ranks of retired judges and magistrates."

Mr. S. Y. Deshmukh, barrister, Vice-President of the Association, presided at the meeting in the absence of the President, Sir Hari Singh Gour.—A.P.

Health Of Governor Of Punjab

SIMLA, July 10.

The Governor of the Punjab passed a good night having had several hours undisturbed sleep. His condition to-day gives cause for less anxiety.—A.P.

MUST JOIN WITH CASTE HINDUS TO WIPE OUT CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Mr. Rajah Quotes Ambedkar Chapter And Verse In Support Of Joint Electorates

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M. L. A., President of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference 10th session, Bombay, in the course of his speech, said:—

Brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you for asking me to preside over your deliberations to-day. I am ever so grateful to you for this. I am sorry I was not able to come over earlier on account of my illness, I sincerely hope you will forgive me for the inconvenience caused to you, by the postponement of the Conference, on the ground of my health.

You know that our Association, the All-India Depressed Classes Association have authorised me to enter into a pact with the Hindu Mahasabha. It was on the 22nd of February 1932 that the Working Committee of the All-India Depressed Classes Association met in Delhi and passed a resolution in support of reservation of seats for Depressed Classes under Joint Electorates and also authorised me to enter into a pact with Dr. B. S. Moonje, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Previous to the Working Committee meeting which was held on 22nd February 1932 in Delhi, a meeting of the leading members in the various Provinces belonging to the Depressed Classes was held on 21st February in order to consult their opinion on our proposal to enter into a pact with the Hindu Mahasabha as well as on the question of electorates. The consensus of opinion at that meeting was in favour of reservation of seats under Joint Electorates.

Dr. Ambedkar has doubted as to whether a meeting of the Working Committee was held on 22nd February and passed the resolution in favour of reservation of seats under Joint Electorates. The first meeting which was held on 21st February, was an informal meeting wherein the Working Committee consulted the general opinion of the leading members in the various provinces but did not pass any resolution. But, the meeting held on the 22nd February was a meeting of the Working Committee and passed the resolution in suport of Reservation of Seats under Joint Electorates and authorised me to enter into a pact with the Hindu Mahasabha.

Dr. Ambedkar used his position as a member of the Indian Frab-

(Continued on page 7.)

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A R 7570

WANTED—CANVASSERS LADIES and GENTLEMEN for the products of "Delux" Industries. Particulars, apply to Box No. 1628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7509

WANTED—4 WELL EDUCATED STUDENTS for 'First Class' and 'Honors' London Diplomas in Tailoring. Write enclosing 6 annas for new prospectus. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, Sayee Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
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WANTED — CANDIDATES for Electrical Engineering. Preparation for London City and Guild's Examinations. Apply for prospectus with two annas stamps ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. Bombay 10.
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A R 7473

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WANTED—AGENTS to sell our books on salary Rs. 100/- or more according to ability. Apply, Box No. 1625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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RECENTLY STARTED TAILORING COLLEGES, by our old students, are not to be mistaken for India's Premier and Pioneer Institution, RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, Sayee Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay.
E R7477

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E

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WE UNDERTAKE for Studios, Private persons and institutions portraits (oil) photo enlargements finishing, ink linework, posters, wall picture painting etc. Orders solicited. DUBASHI'S ART WORKS, Vile Parle (Bombay).
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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

"Messrs. JAMNADAS DEVRAM and RANCHHODDAS JINABHAI, Official Trustees of Messrs. V. Dharamsey and Vithaldas Dharamsey & Co. in Insolvency No. 438/30, desire to sell outstandings of about 6,000/-. The interested may apply to Messrs. JAGMOHANDAS & Co., next to Kalbadevi Post Office on or before 11-7-1932".
JAMNADAS DEVRAM & RANCHHODDAS JINABHAI TRUSTEES
R 7475

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Limited as a going concern, situated at 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, on or before 15TH JULY, 1932, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Land	45,364 Sq. Yards
Spindles	40,700
Doubling Spindles	3,648
Preparation	15

One waste plant complete.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Agents.
For the Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.
(Sd.)- RANCHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
5187.

Public Notices

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement & Industrial Company, Limited, will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1932, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March, 1932.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of dividends on first and second Preference shares, Ordinary shares and Deferred shares.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of R.B. Boman-Behram, Esq., and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau as a Director, who retires under Article 102 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1932 to 12th August, 1932, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1932.
5194.

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1932, at 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1932.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSLER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th July, 1932, to MONDAY, the 11th July, 1932, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th June, 1932.
5142

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1932.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 113 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th July, 1932, to MONDAY, the 11th July, 1932, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th June, 1932.
5141

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3000—6" x 2' S. W. Pipes and 1000—9" x 2' S. W. Pipes.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on Wednesday, 20-7-1932 with an earnest money of Rs. 200. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for S. W. Pipes 6" and 9"."
The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.
The time within which the supply will be made, must be stated.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
M. K. VARIAVA,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
5190

RE. TEL. 24639

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO. OF BATLIBOI & CO. Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory.
5198

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th July, 1932.
5195

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, at 11-0 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1932, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.
The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 19th July, both days inclusive.
By Order,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 8th July, 1932.
5200

NOTICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED SOCIETY intends within about a month from date hereof to issue a fresh Policy in lieu of one numbered 584990, dated the 5th July, 1928, on the life of Mr. Modi Manilal Fulchand, which has been reported as LOST. Any one having any interest or claim thereto should immediately apply to:—
THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Gresham Buildings,
Bombay.
R 7513

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.
16TH AUGUST, 1932.

The ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1932. The 19th of July is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the above occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office or from affiliated colleges.
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1932.
5163

S. S. YAMAGATA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 9th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 8. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 313 of 1931.

Re: MANEKJI PARBAT, a firm and MANEKJI PARBAT & PARBAT BHARMAL, carrying on business at Bombay and at Shegaon as Cotton Merchants in the name, style and firm of Manekji Parbat. ... Adjudged Insolvents

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 8th September, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1932.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
5197

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHOTALAL MULCHAND SHAH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, as Mortgagee of the below-mentioned property and by virtue of the rights reserved under an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE dated 27th Nowvember, 1923, and various Further Charges, respectively, dated 5th February, 1924; 30th April, 1924; 18th June, 1924 and 16th July, 1924 and made between Bai Bhikhubai Salu Majrekar of the one part and Chhotalal Mulchand Shah of the other part has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.
ALL persons having any claims against or to the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Dalal Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.
ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the Oart called Bengdi Wadi, bearing Collector's Old No. 313; New No. 2095; Old Survey No. 15; New Survey No. 6|7390; Cadastral No. 1275; Girgaum Division, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the building in course of construction thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1654; and Street No. 197 to 201, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart; on or towards the West by the property of Mulji Canji; on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Putlaji; and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road, aforesaid.
HARIDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5197.

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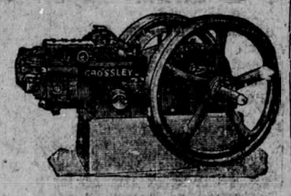

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*Yamagata Maru	3807	8 July	18 July
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	25 July
* Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
x Tango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug

* Do not carry passengers.
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(a) From Colombo.

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A Handbook richly illustrated. Absolutely safe and reliable as a *Practical Guide*. Faithful to ancient *Tradition* and *Modern Science*. Self-Instructor. Details technique of Ujjayi, Kapalabhati and Bhastrika. Complete with Appendices and Glossary. For exhaustive theory and science of Yoga read *YOGA-MIMANSA* journal, edited by the same author. PRANAYAMA is treated in Vols. III and IV of that journal.

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FEVERISH ACTIVITY IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bank Rate Reduced To 4 Per Cent.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay, July 8.
(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

After the turn of the half year money rates eased somewhat and the call rate fell from 4-1/2 per cent. to 3-1/2 per cent., but there was good demand at this level and the supply was not plentiful. Following a reduction yesterday in the Imperial Bank rate of interest from 5 to 4 per cent., at which level it last stood in July 1927, there was a proportionate fall in the rate for day to day loans. Easy international money conditions with bank rates in most of the countries standing at record low levels account for the comparatively lower bank rate. Treasury bill maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 354.25 lacs and out stripped renewals by Rs. 180.50 lacs.

The response to six months' treasury bills was very poor and Government allotted only Rs. 3.25 lacs with an average yield of 3-5/8 per cent. The paucity of demand for this usuance is probably due to the fact that the present investments in it will not mature until after the year-end. With the reduction in the bank rate to 4 per cent however, applications for 6 months' bills may show some improvement. The trade demand has declined by Rs. 54.26 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2-1/2 per cent and six months 3 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 1st July 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 241.78 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 21,67,81,000 as compared with Rs. 15.52 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.37, an increase of 1.99 per cent. over last week. Loans tnd Cash credits have increased by Rs. 19.96 lacs and by Rs. 50.99 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 69 lacs. Government deposits have risen further by Rs. 265.18 lacs to Rs. 18.99 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 54.78 lacs to Rs. 60.92 crores.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Feverish activity and buoyant tone were the characteristics of the gilt-edged market this week. The advance in prices of all securities within such a short space of time was almost unprecedented. The lead was given by a further rise in the India sterling stocks in London, where 3-1/2 per cent. sterling loan advanced by nearly £7 over last weeks closing touching £82/10. 3-1/2 Rupee Paper in the local market rose to as high as Rs. 70. The large disparity existing between the price of sterling and rupee securities induced considerable conversions of sterling securities into rupee loans as a result of whch the gap became narrower. 3-1/2 per cent Sterling declined to £79-10 and closed at £80, while rupee paper after touching Rs. 70 eased to Rs. 68-2 and again improved and closed at Rs. 69-11. Should this movement continue the gap is likely to become closer. Long-term terminable loans were also in good demand and witnessed a rise of Rs. 4 to 5. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan advanced to Rs. 75 and 1934-47 loan to Rs. 93-8. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan touched Rs. 84-8 and 1934 bonds Rs. 98-8. 5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 after rising to Rs. 104-8 closed at Rs. 103-8. Short term bonds were more or less neglected. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans were quoted at Rs. 98-8 and 100-13 and 1939-44 loan at Rs. 95-8. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 kept almost unchanged at Rs. 100-10 and 1933/36 loan steadied to Rs. 100-14. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan improved slightly to Rs. 104-14 and Treasury bonds to Rs. 103.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued firm with a further advance in quotations. The large scale movement to convert India Sterling holdings into rupee loans resulted in large sales of sterling. Remittance cover on the other hand was deficient, so that ready T. T. quoted as high as 1/6-1/16 though the general quotations were 1/6-1/32 for sellers and 1/6-3/32 for buyers. Towards the close a somewhat quieter tendency prevailed, but quotations were practically unchanged. Arrivals of gold from up-country, though somewhat smaller, continued, and gave additional strength to exchange rates. The following are the quotations in the forward market:—July 1/5-31/32, August 1/5-15/16 and Sept.-Dec. 1/5-29/32.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 3.58-3/4 to dol. 3.54-1/2 but improved towards the close to dol. 3.57. French francs moved between 90.87 and 90.25. The Belga closed at 25.50 and the Italian lira at 69.75.

GOLD.

The gold market was very steady during the early part of the week following weak New York-London cross rate, which was quoted as low at dol. 3.54-1/2, and the rate in the local market rose as a consequence to Rs. 28-11 per tola. News from Lausanne regarding the progress of the Reparation Conference were not favourable and accounted for the situation. Towards the close, however, there was a reaction on favourable progress of the Lausanne Conference and the cross rate steadied to dol. 3.57 and the rate in the local market dropped to Rs. 28-8 per tola ready. Arrivals from up-country are on a somewhat reduced scale owing probably to the riots in the City. It is believed that the supplies have been diverted to other markets. Shipment this week may therefore be expected to be comparatively smaller. Last week's shipment per s.s. "Naldera" amounted to Rs. 100.87 lacs. The price of gold in London improved during the week from 115s. to 116s. 5d., but declined and closed at 115s. 3d. The quotation for sovereigns rose in sympathy with gold rate and was quoted at Rs. 18-0-3, but closed at Rs. 17-14-6. The daily offtake still remains poor at about 2,000 tolas with stocks remaining almost unchanged at 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-11 and Rs. 28-7-6 for ready and 18th July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 167,474 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Although prices were maintained during the early part weakness developed towards the close following advices from Shanghai and a drop in the London quotation. Ready which opened at Rs. 55-3 declined to Rs. 54-3, recovering slightly at the close to Rs. 54-11. A fair amount of forward business is reported in this market during the week and it is to be hoped that the interest taken by the dealers and speculators will continue. The daily off-take, however is not encouraging being only about 30 bars and stocks are still ample at 8,500 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1/7-11/16 to 1/7-1/2. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-3/4d. and 16-9/16d. for ready and 16-3/4d. and 16-5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-3 and Rs. 54-3 for ready Rs. 55-6 and Rs. 54-6 for 22nd July settlement and Rs. 55-15 and Rs. 54-15 for 22nd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the totat visible supply from London to India is about £27,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 223 bars and Rs. 547,151 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £25,000.

SHARES.

There were only 2 working days on the Stock Exchange during the week owing to settlement. Prices tended to rise particularly in cotton mill shares in sympathy with firm raw cotton prices. Business, however, was still very small and confined to interbazar operations. The following are the fluctations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 632/8, 628/12; Century Rs. 181/4, 178/12; Central India Rs. 227/8, 222/8; Crescent Rs. 35, 31/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 248/12, 232/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 326/4, 322/8; Koh'noor Rs. 103/12; New Great Rs. 102/8, 101/14; Pearls Rs. 132/8, 126/4; Simplex Rs. 17/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 183/12, 181/4.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were also steadier, but the turnover was limited. Tata Iron Ordys after opening steady at Rs. 17/4 declined and closed at Rs. 15/14 while Defds. remained unchanged at Rs. 235. Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 112/8 and Tata Power shares after touching Rs. 500 closed at Rs. 498/12. Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 876/4 to Rs. 867/8. Alcocks gained about 5 points to Rs. 110/10. Bombay Burmahs improved from Rs. 301/4 to its 317/8, but closed at Rs. 311/4. Bombay Trams closed at Rs. 110/10 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 209. Cement shares were also steadier, Bundi Cements closing at Rs. 13/12 and Indian Cements at Rs. 173/12. Katri Ordys. rose to Rs. 162/8 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 575. Railway shares showed no price alterations over last week.

Bank shares showed strength in anticipation of half-yearly dividends. Imperial Banks advanced from Rs. 1,002/8 to Rs. 1,080, but cuosed at Rs. 1,065. Contributories similarly rose to Rs. 262/8 but closed at Rs. 258/12. Bank of India shares advanced from Rs. 85/8 to Rs. 88/4 and those of the Central Bank from Rs. 14/13 to Rs. 15/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 8.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review with fair demand. It however ruled firm at the close of the week. The highest and the lowest rate during the week were Rs. 15/2/6 and Rs. 15/2 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2 for June, Rs. 5/3/6 and Rs. 5/3/3 for July, Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/3/9 for Aug-Sept. and Rs. 5/4/ and Rs. 5/4 for Octo-Dec. shipments for Java Sugar and Rs. 5/1/6 and Rs. 5/1 for June Shipment-Beet Sugar and Rs. 15/ and Rs. 15/ for Russian Ready Sugar. There had been no arrival during the week. S. S. Truenfelse with 14500 bags of Beet Sugar is expected to arrive on the 10th instant, and S. S. Arabia and S. S. Nurjehan are expected to arrive on the 13th and 21st instant with about 40,000 and 28000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 10,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 30,000 bags.

Calcutta and Karachi markets ruled steady but quiet during the week. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/9 and Rs. 14/6 respectively.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/4 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 5/3/3 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Junt Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 5/3/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 5/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—Shipment June Rs. 5/1/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Russian Beet:Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Tone:—Firm

MYSTERIOUS HEALTH-GIVER

Discovery By Cambridge Student

A mysterious strength-giving substance has been discovered by a 25-year-old Cambridge student which, he claims, may almost entirely dispel the dangers of childbirth, enormously lessening the death-rates for mothers and babies.

His success follows 18 months' continuous research.

The substance, discovered by Mr. L. B. Mapson, who was at one time a pupil of Professor J. B. S. Haldane, is present in ox-liver. It has been provisionally named "physin."

Its discoverer believes it possible that his researches may even culminate in the discovery of the "elixir of life."

The substance contains none of the five known vitamins.

TESTS ON HUMANS.

"Experiments so far have been made on rats," Mr. Mapson told a "Daily Herald" representative recently, "One batch was fed on a died containing all the five vitamins, and the other batch received the same diet plus the specially prepared ox-liver.

"Three times as many young survived among litters in the second batch as the first.

"The litters were nearly half as large again and both the mothers and the young were enormously stronger and healthier."

Experiments are now being made to isolate the substance in pure form. When more is known about it and its chemical properties defined physin will be tried on human beings.

ITALY'S SPEED CLAIM

TURSENZANO. (By Mail.)

An Italian airman, Lieutenant Neri, who was making an official attempt to break the world's flying speed record of 407-1/2 miles an hour—set up by Lieutenant Stainforth last year—had a narrow escape from disaster.

At an estimated speed of 437 miles an hour he was forced down owing to a mishap to the rudder of his machine.

The attempt was made here recently in the presence of several foreign military and air attaches.

Italy already claims to have exceeded Lieutenant Stainforth's record, it being reported last month that Lieutenant had attained a speed of 466 m.p.h. at Lake Garda.

SPIRIT CURE OF DEAD DOCTOR

Amazing Claims Of "The Seekers"

Can spiritual healing succeed where physic and the knife have failed?

Can the spirit triumph over the vaunted power of medical science?

Can the sick be cured, the maimed be made whole, and the lame to walk, through the passing of the hands of a 'healer' over an affected body?

These were the questions set out to find an answer the other day at "The Seekers."

"The Seekers" is the name written over the door of a tall, cream-coloured house in Queens-gate. Its other name is the Guild of Spiritual Healing. And, strange though it may seem, it is organised and directed in its smallest details by a man who has been dead for more than seventy years.

The secretary Mr. Gabb, who was at one time a chartered accountant but who, since being cured of an extremely painful disease, has devoted himself to the healing work of 'Dr. Lascelles.'

Dr. Lascelles, Mr. Gabb explained, is the inspirer of this expensively-housed clinic. He is the 'control' of Mr. C. A. Simpson, a medium, who has practised his profession for many years.

Dr. Lascelles' first assumed control of Mr. Simpson during a trance many years ago. He has disclosed few facts of his earthly life, but he has admitted that when he was on earth he practised medicine, and that he died about seventy years ago.

Now the whole of a five-storied house in Queen's-gate is given over to his work. There is a staff of thirty-three healers, men and women, twelve of whom are always on duty during clinic hours.

They are taught by methods given to Mr. Simpson by 'Dr. Lascelles' while the medium is under control. Their work is supervised in its smallest detail by the 'doctor' through similar methods.

And difficult cases are brought to 'Dr. Lascelles' during a trance for treatment, much the same as if the 'doctor' had his consulting room in Harley-street.

In the space of a few minutes, were seen an attractive young girl with a semi-paralysed leg, a young man with the look of an ex-guardsman, who suffered from arthritis, another young man, of a poorer class, who was obviously mentally deficient.

The second floor of the house is split up into a number of cubicles. They all have a small altar, on which stands a cross, flanked by flowers. Two chairs are the only other articles of furniture.

Before the patient undergoes treatment he sits for a few minutes in a small chapel. The light comes through stained glass windows, and a small incense brazier purifies the air for the devout.

The healer rarely touches the affected part. Passes similar to those made by an exponent of hypnotism are made, and this 'drawing-out' gesture is repeated continuously for some minutes.

"Every body, possesses an etheric which can be seen outside it by any one clairvoyant. This etheric conforms to the natural lines of the body, but when a part is diseased the etheric is disturbed much as clear water into which has been dropped a blob of ink.

"The 'drawing-out' gestures made by the healers are done with the intention of removing this disturbance from the etheric. And as the physical body is influenced by the etheric, the removal of the disturbance in this is accomplished by the withdrawal of the disease from the body."

But the most astonishing work is called absent treatment. On the third floor are a number of rooms, in each of which are an altar and chairs for seven people. Those seven are usually voluntary workers called from every class of society. One of them is a princess.

The seance is called a harmony circle. The people group themselves about an altar, and a prayer for healing is recited. Then a name is given.

At that moment the afflicted person named, usually in some other part of the country, is also engaged in prayer for healing. A pause of a minute is made, then the prayer is repeated and another name given.

For treatment of disease of the eyes a rather extraordinary procedure is gone through. The healer blows his or her breath through a piece of blue red cotton—sometimes a piece of blue. This is supposed to effect the etheric and to have a corresponding influence on defective sight.

But by far the most impressive absent treatment is that given by the Harmony Circle in the treatment of obsession or madness.

The group of seven sit as usual round the altar, on which is a cross flanked by flowers. Prayers are recited in the usual way. Then the fingers of the leader of the circle are dipped in a bow iof spiritually purified water.

With the wet fingers he makes the Sign of the Cross in the air a number of times. This is an "S O S" to the good discarnate spirits to come to the aid of the afflicted person under the influence of an evil spirit.

This control sometimes expels in drunkenness, madness, or melancholia, all of which are treated as described.

Do you catch COLD easily?

Your mouth is the open door to infection, the breeding place for millions of dangerous germs, which cause colds and other diseases.

Surely you realize how necessary it is to keep the mouth clean, to prevent the rapid development of germ conditions there which often result in serious illness.

In normal health, gargling morning and night with Listerine Antiseptic full strength is deemed sufficient to keep germs under control and thus avoid colds and other troubles. But when infection starts—as is the case when you have a cold, influenza, grippe, or inflamed throat, more frequent gargling is necessary. Once every two hours, authorities urge.

Wet feet, exposure in bad weather, fatigue, improper diet, breathing vitiated air in crowded places, all help to lower body resistance to germ organisms. Nature alone no longer cope with multiplying bacteria. Full strength Listerine with its swift germicidal action then becomes an extra attacking force.

Listerine reduces mouth germs 98%. It is one of the most wonderful preventives and remedies known against colds and other infections.

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KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

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Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
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Liberal Policy Conditions

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For particulars please write to—
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, *Manager*
Bombay Branch

It Is A Stupid World

CONFERENCES ARE NO PANACEA

Necessity Alone Will Bring People To Their Senses

INJUSTICE OF PRESENT-DAY CAPITALISM

Signor Bonito Mussolini, writes in a London paper:—

While we are still in the terrible travail of trying to emerge from two international conferences of great importance with something to show for the efforts we have taken to make these conferences succeed, the invitations are being sent out for a world economic conference.

The purpose of this latest conference is to try to pull the world together from the depths of moral and material despair into which it has sunk after three years of increasing economic depression.

FALSE HOPES

Conferences of this kind are good and desirable institutions if they achieve results; otherwise they only fill the people of the world with a false hope, followed by even more intense disappointment and despair.

When I became head of the Italian Government, I attended several international conferences, but I found that there was so much ceremonious perplexity and vacillating that I decided to attend no more.

The discussions are interminable, and the desired conclusions delayed and obstructed.

It should not be said that the statesmen meeting are blinds and deaf to the anguish of the people, who wait anxiously for some sign of salvation.

In the greater number of cases, there is a conscientious endeavour and a good will, but a kind of fatal malediction of sterility strikes these numerous assemblies.

THE CONFLICT

The spirit of realism knocks in vain at the closed doors. It is stifled by the spirit of formalism in words and manoeuvring.

We have had conferences in all the countries of the Western world and yet, after Versailles, Geneva, Genoa, Washington, Lausanne, Locarno, London, and back to Geneva, we are still discussing the same old problems and still suffering the same vacillating and obstructive policies.

It would appear from the list of conferences which have taken place since the war that very little could be hoped from conferences. Their number is formidable, but their achievements are puerile.

After fourteen years of effort for international collaboration, we find national lines more strictly drawn and every country more tightly closed against international interchange than ever before.

There will be no change in this state of affairs till the world has grown to hate it. Change comes only after necessity has been felt and of times only after bitter experience.

We do not yet know whether the suffering of the past three years has been sufficient to arouse the nations to the necessities of the occasion.

Certainly most nations have had enough privation with some 25,000,000 unemployed and with decreasing national wealth steadily impoverishing all classes of the population.

CAPITALISM

Much responsibility for the present state of things can be sought in the degeneration of the modern capitalist system—industrial and financial.

It used to be said that competition was the automatic weapon of free business and industrial liberalism, so devised as not to permit an exaggerated increase of profits on one side nor an excessive diminution of gains or losses on the other.

It might be possible that it was such in theory and perhaps applicable to a capitalist system then in its infancy. But the industrial and financial organisations constantly grew and became more powerful.

The system of stock companies and industrial corporations permitted these organisations to exceed the limits of human and personal scope, and controlled sometimes by a single individual and sometimes by a family or group of individuals or families they became industrial and financial dynasties.

The stock company enabled these organisations and their capital to become giants beyond all limit of human control.

At the same time they abolished the other control, namely, competition. Every small firm which came to oppose them was either absorbed or crushed.

At the same time, this system of giant corporations, as in the parliamentary system, which had the same origin and the same character, permitted the splitting and diffusing of every sense of personal responsibility, which should have been personal and well identified.

NO RESPONSIBILITY

There was no sense of duty left to control the great industries and the great financial institutions, neither with respect to the responsibility towards the great mass of small and unknown shareholders nor to the greater mass of workmen and employees, and even still less towards the community in the guise of the State and the nation.

It was not a simple occurrence that we have seen to-day in the fall of so many industrial and financial giants. Their feet were of clay, even if their forms appeared to the multitudes to be of bronze or even of gold.

To whom were the financial kings, the match kings, the power kings, and all the other industrial kings responsible? Their power was as concealed as it was absolute; that is to say, irresponsibility par excellence.

Their downfall was grievous for the consequences it brought, dragging with it thousands and even millions of small and medium savers with their innocent families.

But this is only one side of the immorality of speculation when it becomes a contagious fever. It was not possible that the era of the prosperity of folly would last for ever, in which every modest workman or clerk, every typist, saving a few pence, or even borrowing it, deceived themselves in trying to win riches without risk and without toil.

Every morning they might open the newspaper and see that they had perhaps gained more during the night, while they slept, than in a month or a year by honest work.

TOO EASY

All this was too nice and too easy to last long. For my part, every time that I notice that an industrial or financial concern doubles its capital all of a sudden, increases its activity and its dividends, I always hesitate for the future of the capital entrusted to them by thousands of obscure and ingenuous working men.

Certain it is that the commercial and industrial organisation of our times has to be revised.

The days of inhuman and merciless irresponsibility are over.

The economic organisation, even though of private character, has too much influence in the life of the nation to permit both the nation and State to leave it alone to do what it will.

It is not a question of checking individual initiative. In many instances individual initiative ought to be encouraged even by the State.

The same thing applies to the individual sense of responsibility. Social and political economy, however, should be controlled by the State in the interests of the collective community, both present and future.

The restoration of the confidence which men once had in the economic and industrial structure is a vital part of the problem.

The magnates of the finance and industry have deluded the people to such an extent that today there is a general lack of confidence, and before it can be hoped that the world will get back to normality one has to be sure that the world has been imbued with a deserving confidence, stiffened by the knowledge of an honest control over private finance and the big commercial and industrial concerns, which pump out or aim at pumping out, so much money from the public.

The public has a right to know that the State is watching the operations of these concerns.

CONFIDENCE

Has the industrial system realised its responsibilities, and has finance come to the knowledge that hereafter only true economic and financial values should prevail in the markets of the world?

Confidence can only be restored when the people of all nations know that there is to be no selfish manipulation, and speculation, exploitation of foolish egoism, and dishonesty by the few irresponsible plutocrats surrounded by fictitious boards of directors, prejudicing and ruining the interests of hard-working small investors and saving depositors—those who really increase the fundamental reserves and riches of the land by the sweat of their brow.

We must return to fundamentals—to the just reward for honest labour and to a true estimate, as well as a fairer distribution, of our national wealth.

"HEAVY ARTILLERY" OF ADVERTISING

Sir H. Austin And The Press

NEED FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION

LIVERPOOL, (By Mail).

A joint session of the Advertising Convention and the members of the British Federation of Master Printers on the return of the latter from their annual conference at Llandudno, formed part of the Advertising Convention's proceedings, which ended the other day. It was devoted to a consideration of "The Fabric of Advertising," chiefly its material form as a product of the printing press.

Lord Leverhulme emphasized that it was essential to get the best possible design and foolish to economize in the choice of artist or copy-writer. The price of good design or good text was a small matter, but it might make all the difference between success and failure. Bad lay-out in print, a poorly-printed sun only gave a shabby-genteel air to the article advertised. He fully recognized the enormous strides that had been made in the technique or the printing press, and a glance at our hoardings and publications of all sorts enabled one to realize what could be accomplished by the art of printing, but he was by no means of opinion that further improvement had become impossible. He believed the printing art still had immense new triumphs in store

THE POSITION.

Sir Herbert Austin said the British manufacturer's problem was to strike a balance between the retrenchment dictated by economic conditions and the feeling that he could not afford in difficult times to economize in advertising and sales mediums, but must still increase his outlay in these directions. How was he to ensure the best return possible? Here the advertiser must be warned against "boosted" circulations and must consider the proportions of any circulation that were of real value to him, especially if he dealt in high-priced commodities. He did not overlook the commanding position of the newspaper Press in any national programme of advertising. It was the chief strand in the fabric but he could not help pondering on the great cost of it to-day. While the cost of living had gone down greatly and the price of commodities advertised had diminished still more, and economies had been made in manufacturing methods the cost of advertising space was either the same as 10 years ago or had increased and this although more advertising had been carried and the purchasing power of the public had fallen. Yet the manufacturer must still regard Press advertising as the "heavy artillery" of his campaign.

Every one must feel very proud of the general high standard of the British newspapers, for the quality of their printing and their high news value, coupled with a dignity that was missing in most other news sheets of the world but the advertiser must study to reduce the waste circulation of his advertisements to a minimum. A closer examination of mediums was necessary as well as a closer watch on results generally. He suggested they should ask whether what he would call the "silent salesmanship" of the printed appeal had yet been developed to the extent its importance justified, having regard to the degree of efficiency now attained by the British printer, who was not excelled by any printer in the world.

NEED OF NOVELTY.

He felt that where British advertising lagged behind that of some other countries was in strong selling quality and novelty of appeal. This was not because we had not the talent, but because we did not pay artists and text-writers sufficient to get the best men and were perhaps not sufficiently artistically-minded, but the text-writers would have to get nearer to their jobs, with a more intimate knowledge of the products advertised, and of the art of appealing to the consumers of the different commodities. With good lay-out and type-setting and printing, an advertisement might "get over" in spite of the "copy", but the "copy" needed to be improved. After praising the high standard of British illustrated journals and of the trade and technical Press, he noted that we lagged behind in some features of direct-by-mail literature which, if cheap and ill-produced, diminished the appeal of the goods introduced. That was bad psychology.

Advertising of mere static products was not sufficient. The advertiser must advertise the use and application of his products. Advertising and printing were going to play much greater part in the future than ever they had done hitherto. At Ottawa and elsewhere and afterwards we had got to let the world know what we had to offer. There must be more thorough and scientific marketing research and full use made of the information it would yield.

BRITISH PRINTING INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. Crowle Smith, president of the London Master Printers' Association, appealed for a closer co-operation on a footing of perfect equality between the British printer and the British advertising profession in supplying the advertising needs of the British producer. The British printing industry employed £20,000,000 of capital had a yearly turnover of £130,000,000 and paid £45,000,000 a year in wages to 200,000 skilled workpeople and 60,000 semi-skilled, including probably 20,000 women. This was the probably 20,000 women. This was material and mental instrument at the disposal of the producer and advertiser. Newspapers were a capital medium, but not all-sufficient and must be supplemented by reduplication of the appeal in various ways and through ever-changing, attractive forms of printing and illustration that would seize and hold the attention of women in their homes—the great spending agents of the people.

Mr. E. H. Dennis president of the British Master Printers' Federation, said printers and the advertising profession were interwoven in the fabric of advertising and could and ought not to be separated in their interest and desire to serve the producer. There was room for advance. A recent visitor to an American exhibition had reported to him that British products in a certain line were far ahead of any competing American product shown, but were so badly packed and so poorly advertised in their containers that nobody looked at them and none were sold. He expressed his sense of the value of the joint session of printers advertisers, and the advertising profession and suggested that the Liverpool precedent might be followed up in future.

The members of both organisations were entertained afterwards at luncheon at Port Sunlight by Lever Brothers.

Constipated Life Not Worth Living,

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

Castophene, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. Castophene is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

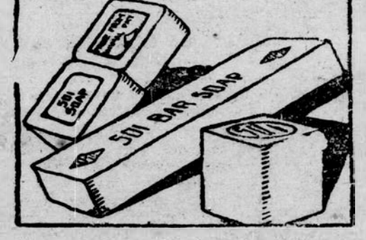
(B)

INDIA'S FINEST VALUE IN WASHING SOAPS

THE steadily increasing sales of 501 Soap is proof that the public recognises the outstanding quality of this fine Swadeshi soap. Although very much lower in price than imported washing soaps it is infinitely superior in quality to any other brand on the market. 501 Soap is made entirely from vegetable oils and is free from animal fats and harmful chemicals

Household linen is wonderfully clean and fresh after it has been washed with 501 Soap

Use 501 Soap for scrubbing floors, furniture, woodwork, etc. It leaves them spotlessly clean



You can buy 501 Soap in the local bazaar in cubes or bars—see that it bears the name and the Tomco diamond

Besides costing so little, 501 Soap lasts longer and cleanses quicker than other washing soaps—thousands of users find that there is no better quality washing soap on the market

501 SOAP

India's finest washing soap for all purposes

TOMCO

SALES DEPT.

POST BOX 202

BOMBAY

Pebeco makes white teeth... and firm, healthy gums...

Put Pebeco—half an inch or so—on your tooth brush when you clean your teeth.

Notice how it stimulates the glands, you feel the cleansing moisture rushing into every crevice, washing away every lurking food remnant, and purifying the whole mouth. Your teeth are actually bathing in a cleansing, germ-destroying flow.

Rinse and gargle mouth and throat, and you will have a feeling of mouth cleanliness and freshness never before experienced.

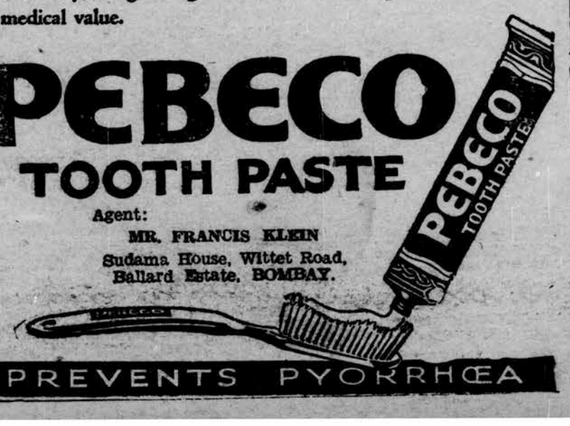
The salty, invigorating flavour of Pebeco is proof of its medical value.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Agent:

MR. FRANCIS KLEIN

Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.



PREVENTS PYORRHŒA

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd Satara

Fifth Valuation Out

New Bonus per thousand per Annum

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE LIFE Rs. 20 Rs. 27

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply

Manager.

It Is Yours

SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY

Try And Be Convinced

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Specific Remedy to Cure Brain-Fag Constipation etc.,

Rupee One (32 Pills).

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR).

Bombay Branch:—

KALBADEVI ROAD.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Shood 8 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 8, 1301.
Muslim—Rahilava 6 1351.
Sunrise 6 h. 8 m.
Sunset 7 h. 20 m.
Hightide—5-14, 17-12.
Lowtide—10-46, 23-57.
Phases of the Moon:—1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a.m. Full Moon 18th July 2h. 36m. a.m. Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 12m. p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Mr. Chintamani's lecture on political situation at Welfare of India League luncheon, Grand Hotel Ballard Estate, 1-15 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.
Garden Party to Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and Depressed Classes Conference Delegates at Hindu Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 12.

Bombay Improvements'' Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY July 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Man I Killed" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Flood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Monte Carlo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"New Adventures of Get-rich Quick Wallingford". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Flying High". Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Age for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lawful Larceny." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Broadway Hoofer". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
SUPER CINEMA—"Toofan Mail" Daily at 3, 5, 7 9 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hamlet." Daily at 6 p.m. only.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon, Gramophone Records; 5 p.m.; Mai "Varerkar's half-hour talk on "Women in mythology (contd.) in Marathi; 7 p. m. Miss Lakdawalla's light music, and P. M. Mugre's Mandolen solo; 9 p.m.; news in Hindi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

'PAN-SUPARI' PARTY

The National Union is giving a 'pan-supari' party to Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p. m. at the Brahmin Samaj Hall, Girgaon.

KHOJA READING ROOM & LIBRARY: In the Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Volunteer Corps free reading room and library, during the month of June 1210 persons took advantage. 144 books were issued.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: A Conversational Meeting of the Members of the Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m., at the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, Chaupatty, when Begum Fatima Izzet Pasha, the daughter of the Syrian Prime Minister will be the Guest of Honour. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart., the President of the Union will preside.

GATHA SOCIETY: A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, 12th July 1932, at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will expound Yasna Ha 43, Stanzas 7 and 8. All the members, friends and visitors are cordially invited.

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE.

There will be a light luncheon discussion at 1-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, when Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will speak on "The Political Situation As I See It." Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes left Kirkee for Bombay on Saturday.

Lady Sykes left Bombay for England on Saturday by the P. and O. S. S. 'Carthage.'

The Governor of Bombay returned from Bombay on Saturday the 9th July.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. L. B. Raje will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge Chowpatti) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) on "Brotherhood in Practical Life." The lecture is open to the public. Mr. Kunzru will give an address on "Swadeshi" at 6 p.m.

RAINS IN BOMBAY

A Day Of Drizzles And Heavy Shower

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It continued to rain in Bombay to-day, and except for a gleam of sunshine for a few minutes in the evening the day was dull and dreary.

The continuous drizzle in the morning developed into a heavy shower later in the day, and the various cricket maidans of the city were turned into veritable lakes.

Success Of "Hamlet" At Opera House

Mr. J. Grant Anderson who runs the Indian National Theatre has achieved great success with his first production "Hamlet", the two shows given on Saturday, the first at 3 and the second at 6 p. m. at the Royal Opera House were packed to the full capacity of the Theatre and hundreds of people were turned away. Therefore he has announced an extra show on Thursday (14th instant) at 3 p. m.

BOMBAY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES

Work Done In June Last

BAI GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANA DISPENSARY: During the month of June 1932 2523 patients attended the dispensary out of whom 1290 were males and 1233 were females of all castes and creeds.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL: The following is a statement of the attendence of The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for June:

The total attendence was 3844 out of which 1872 were males 1254 females and 718 children. 89 operations were performed. The daily average attendence was 148 during the 26 working days of the month.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLAH DISPENSARY: The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 2nd July 1932 was 163; of these 100 were males and 63 females.

TO-DAY'S GARDEN PARTY

To President And Delegates Of Depressed Classes Conference

An Invitation, under the names of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Annapurne Deshmukh, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, has been issued for a garden party to be given to Mr. M. C. Rajah, M. L. A., President of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference, and the delegates of the Conference to-day (Monday) at 6 p. m. at the P. Y. Hindu Gymkhana.

Communal Problem In New India

Prof. A. K. Siddhanta a delegate to the Sixth World Conference of New Education Fellowship (at Nice, France) will deliver a public lecture on "Communal Problem in New India". In the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum on Wednesday (13th instant) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Food For 3,000 Children Of Barnardo's Homes

There is a family which requires 24,000 meals every day.

The family consists of children of all ages, from infants in arms to lads and lasses being fitted for the battle of life. About 4,700 of the family are boys and about 3,300 are girls; 1,319 are babies and toddlers under 5; 447 are sick crippled or afflicted in various ways.

This family is the largest in the world; it is the Barnardo family of 8,000 children.

Food is a vital question where children are concerned. It is the one thing which every householder knows must be unstinted and of good quality if small limbs are to grow and bones and muscles develop, and in the case of invalid and delicate children they require a special dietary.

It is always a pressing problem at Dr. Barnardo's Homes to meet their Food Bill, and they are just launching their Annual Appeal in connection with Founder's Day for 400,000 Half-Crowns to feed their children during the "lean" months of the year. Who could grudge a Half-Crown set aside from holiday money to feed a needy child.—and 4 Half-Crowns (10/- will feed one Barnardo child for ten days.

All friends of the children are asked if they will kindly join in this Collection of Half-Crowns as they have done in previous years.

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed "Barclays Bank Ltd., a/c. Dr. Barnardo's Homes" should be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1. England.

Disturbance In Delhi Camp Jail

PRISONERS, WARDERS AND OFFICIALS INJURED

NEW DELHI, July 10.

Nine "C" class prisoners and eleven convict jail officials and warders were injured as the result of a serious disturbance which broke out in the Delhi Camp Jail last evening. The trouble, it is reported, originated in certain prisoners connected with the Congress movement attempting to break into another enclosure which is reserved for under-trials in the same Camp Jail.

The prompt action of the authorities in dealing with the situation brought conditions to a normal state quickly. Another feature of the incident was the absence of any attempt to escape from the jail on the part of the prisoners.

TWO ENCLOSURES.

It may be pointed out that outside the Camp Jail there are two separate enclosures, one for under trials and the other for those who have been convicted under the Ordinances. The idea of the two separate enclosures has been resented by the prisoners, one of whom stealthily cut the wires between the two enclosures yesterday. He was, however, detected by Camp officials.

BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

A violent quarrel thereupon ensued, during which one of the prisoners attempted to cut off the nose of one of the warders with a sharp stone and succeeded in inflicting some injuries to him. The warder was rescued by the armed guard who rushed to the scene immediately. Warders mostly received injuries through stones with which they were pelted as soon as they entered the courtyard, following detection of the man who cut the wires.

ALARM RAISED.

An alarm was raised by the warders on hearing which the armed guard rushed to the scene. Order was soon restored. One of the ringleaders who took a prominent part in the communal rioting a few years ago is reported to have shouted that he would have the jail officials killed by the revolutionaries.

RINGLEADERS REMOVED TO MAIL JAIL.

Mr. Isar, Additional District Magistrate, and the Superintendent of the Jail were soon on the spot, and had the ringleaders removed to the mail jail. The police were also informed and investigations have now been placed in the hands of Inspector Motiram who is in charge of the newly-formed Criminal Investigation Agency.

Sardar Abdul Samad, City Magistrate, was subsequently called in for an identification parade. Mr. Isar also made adequate arrangements for preventing a recurrence of the incident. It is believed that as soon as investigations are complete prosecutions will be launched against the ringleaders and others connected with the incident.—A.P.

PATNA APPEALS

Chapra Conspiracy Case Echo

PATNA, July 8.

A number of appeals arising from what is known as the Chapra Conspiracy case was moved at the Patna High Court before Mr. Justice Dhavle. They were on behalf of six accused sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge Saran under section 395 (dacoity) and 120B/395 (criminal conspiracy to commit dacoity) of the Indian Penal Code and under the Explosive Substances Act. His lordship admitted the appeals.

The case for the prosecution was that Tej Bahadur Singh, Tribhubannath Pathak, Raghunath Pandey Kishundeo Pandey, Lakshman and Muktanand and four others formed themselves into a revolutionary party which they affiliated to the Hindusthan Socialist Republican Army. The object of the party, it is alleged, was to secure funds for waging war against His Majesty the King Emperor and to secure the independence of India by violent means. Phulwari Mathia a Hindu temple in the interior of district Saran, where it is believed, an enormous quantity of gold is hoarded was the first quarry to draw their attention. Repeated attempts were made to raid the temple but with little or no success.

FOURTH RAID.

The fourth raid, though carried out with bombs, was as ineffectual as the preceding ones with this difference that some of the raiders themselves received injuries from the explosion of a bomb. The police took up investigation and the above-named accused were sent up for trial. The accused persons were alleged to have been apprehended on the evidence of two persons Ramjanam Singh and Budhna Kahar. They had served a term of imprisonment each for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement and were released after the conclusion of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact. It is alleged that they had watched the movements of the raiders of Phulwari Mathia and information supplied by them put the police on the track of the accused.

CONSPIRACY TO KILL POLICE OFFICERS

Another allegation against the accused persons was that they had conspired to kill police officers by means of bombs and in pursuance of that plan an attempt was made to kill Mr. Indranath De, Assistant Superintendent of Police. One night when he went to dine with the Assistant Manager of the Bettiah Raj at Chapra a bomb burst in latter's compound. Nobody was injured.

A third charge was that there was an association consisting of the accused persons for the circulation of revolutionary leaflets.

The trial commenced before Rai Bahadur P. L. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, with the aid of a jury on a charge of dacoity. The gentlemen of the jury were appointed assessors when the accused were tried on charges under conspiracy and Explosive Substance Act. They have all been convicted to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 3½ to 4 years.

The appeals of some of the accused against convictions on charges of dacoity were, however, summarily rejected.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE

GROWING NUMBER

Karachi Professor's Scholarly Achievement

Mr. B. C. Sen, Secretary, Hindustan Association, France, 17, Rue du Sommerard, Paris, writes:

May I ask you the favour of publishing this letter in your esteemed paper and thus afford us the Indian students in France here the opportunity of bringing to the notice of our people at home the achievements of their young men. Though there is very little notion, in India, about the educational facilities given to our students in France, we are just the same a happy little colony here composed of students in Literature, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Fine Arts, and etc., etc. Within the last seven years, there has been an increase in the number Indians coming here to study and there were about thirty Indians who got the highest degrees from the French Universities and we are told that all of them are in possession of good situations at home. This academic year has been very particularly rich. We have had many of our boys who took theid Doctorate degrees in Literature, Science and others.

Among those who made very brilliant works and got First Class Honours in the Doctorate degree, I am allowing myself the choice of mentioning the name of Mr. Adrain Duarte, Professor of History at the Sind Arts College, Karachi. After a very patient and hard research in the National Library and the government archives, Mr. Duarte submitted a thesis on "The Early Relations Between The French and the Indian Princes in the 17th Century. With his previous training in his line, Mr. Duarte was able to produce a work which throws altogether fresh light on this period of Indian History.

His thesis is an illuminating expose on the political and social condition prevailing in central and southern India in the 17th century, a subject hardly touched on by other Indian historians. Mr. Duarte worked here with Mr. A. Martineau, the former governor of the French possessions in India and the author of the monumental work "Dupleix et l'Inde Francaise" and who in virtue of his erudition hold the chair of Colonial History in the College de France. The examining jury consisted of Professor Seignobos, the greatest living authority on European History, Mr. Martineau, and Prof. Sylavain Levy the greatest Indologist who hardly needs any introduction to Indians. There was a very lively discussion between the jury and Mr. Duarte during the sustenance of the thesis which was lauded by the jury and the audianchanart, only for its literary and also for its historical merits.

VICEROY IN DELHI

Leaves For Calcutta On Sunday Afternoon

NEW DELHI, July 10.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon arrived in Delhi by train this morning. After breakfast in the train they drove to New Delhi where they were met by Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. R. T. Russel, Consulting Engineer, P.W.D. and Mr. D. H. Willcocks, officiating Superintending Engineer P.W.D. at the Irwin Amphi theatre. Their Excellencies inspected the progress of the work there.

Later in the morning Her Excellency visited the site where the foundation stone of the New Delhi Municipal Committee office has been laid.

Her Excellency also visited the proposed sites for the New Hotel and the Women's College.

Their Excellencies lunched with the Chief Commissioner and left Delhi for Calcutta at 3 p.m.—A.P.

IDEMILAD SHARIF JALSA

Baroda Dewan To Preside

A deputation on behalf of Anjumane Himayate Islam, consisting of the President of the Anjumane Pathan Sikandarkhan Umrabkhan Saheb, Rasulkhan Saheb Vakil, Mr. Maulana Abdulla Miya Saheb and Mr. Khtab Pyare Saheb, proceeded to interview R. B. V. T. Krishnamachari Dewan Saheb of Baroda with a request to accept chairmanship in the Jalsa of Islemilad Sharif to be celebrated on the 17th instant. The Dewan Saheb received the deputationists cordially and consented to preside over the 'Jalsa.'

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 10.

Yesterday's depression off Orissa and the Ganjam coast has moved and lies this morning with its centre about seventy miles east of Puri. The monsoon has been strong along the west coast of the Peninsula the Central Provinces, and the North Madras Coast, and is active in Mysore Deccan, Gujerat, Orissa and Burma. Scattered thundershowers have occurred in Kumaon Hills, the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, where an extension of the monsoon is occurring. Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa West, Central India, East and North, Punjab, Baluchistan, Rajputana Gujerat and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West, United Provinces South-West Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province and South East Madras. The chief amounts are Akyab six inches; Kyaukpyu four; Yamethin two; Diamond Island and Gwa one each; Bhamo and Myitkana a half; Cox's Bazaar one a half; Balasore one; Barisal a half; Pendra four; Roorkee, Nagpur, Chanda and Jagdalpur one and a half; Amraoti, Raipur and Kanker one; Seoni and Pachmarhi three-quarters; Jhansi and Guna a half; Bhopal and Mussoorie a quarter; Hissar and Bhavnagar two; Surat one; Khushab, Panjgur, Bhuj and Cherat three-quarters; Ajmer, Dharampur, Dalhousie and Murree a half; Ludiana, Srinagar, Jaipur and Simla a quarter; Ratnagiri eight, Karwar six; Bombay, Marmagao and Calingapatam three; Gopalpur two; Belgaum Mangalore and Vizagapatam one and a half; and Mahabaleshwar Calicut, Cochin, Matheran, Malegaon and Bangalore a half.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue strong in Malabar, Konkan, and Central Provinces and active in Mysore Deccan and Burma. Rainfall will decrease but continue in North Madras Coast, continue in Punjab, increase in Gujerat and North-East India, and extend in Sind, West Central India West United Provinces and Rajputana. Thundershowers may also occure in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will continue in Konkan, Konkan, Central Provinces and North Madras Coast and extend in Orissa within thirty-six hours.—A. P.

Deutsche Gesellschaft

An ordinary meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) will be held on Thursday the 14th instant, at 55, Girgaum Road (R. L. Trust Building near Opera House tram terminus) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. A. T. W. Simeons will read a paper in German on "Modern tendencies in Western Art". There will be conversation and discussion in German. Dr. A. S. Paranjpye will preside.

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps in handy sealed bottles, Price One Rupee. The name PEPS is stamped on every silver-wrapped tablet.

Guard Your THROAT

THE moist warm lining of the throat provides an ideal breeding ground for dangerous disease germs. Therefore, take Peps at the least sign of hoarseness, soreness or other throat infection.

When dissolved in the mouth Peps give off potent soothing, healing and antiseptic fumes. They thus have a direct action on the throat and all air-tubes to the lungs. Peps quickly allay the soreness and dry irritating cough, and destroy harmful germs. Peps are absolutely indispensable for coughs, colds, chills, etc.

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PEPS

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WILLIAM HAINES
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Also A Sporting Special on Tennis
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Musical Hit & Comedy at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
THE BEAUTIFUL
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A modern wife who tore the ties of human bondage to escape the drudgery of wedded bliss!
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PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

COUNTY CRICKET

Brown's 168 For Surrey

LONDON July 9.

The following are closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Kent vs. Surrey at Blackheath—Surrey 345 (Shepherd 61, Squires 54 Brown 168, Freeman four for 163) Kent 76 for one.

Hampshire vs. Middlesex at Southampton.—Hampshire 120 (Durston four for 48, Peebles four for 25) Middlesex 62 for 2.

Somerset vs. Glamorgan at Bath.—Glamorgan 110 (White six for 45) Somerset 141 for three.

Yorkshire vs. Notts at Leeds.—Nots 234 (Leyland four for 141).

Derbyshire vs. Essex at Chesterfield.—Derby 393 for five (Lee 101 not out Worthington 75 not out, Townsend 85).

Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire at Coventry.—Warwick 222 (Wyatt 67 Astill five for 76) Leicester 87 for four.

Northamptonshire vs. Gloucestershire at Northampton.—Gloucester 228 (Hammond 53 Sinfield 62 Jupp 5 for 62) Northants 105 (Rogers four for 50).

Worcestershire vs. Sussex at Kidderminster.—Worcester 192 (Tate five for 51) Sussex 158 for seven.

A DRAWN MATCH.

The two-day match between Eton and Harrow which commenced yesterday at Lord's ended in a draw. Eton 283 and 216 for five (Hotchkin 96) Harrow 348 (Convington 51, Clive 67 Pulbrook 104, Turnbull five for 75).—Reuter.

Fatal Accident On G. I. P. Railway

Bhiku Bala a young Hindu, of 22 was the victim of a fatal Railway accident on Sunday at Musjid Bunder Station. It appears that the man was standing carelessly on the platform when he dashed against the driving compartment of the E 92 Up local train of the Harbour Line of G.I.P. Railway and got severely injured. He was removed by the Railway police to the Cowasjee Jehangir Hospital where he died in the afternoon.

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Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay.

TWO LIBERAL STALWARTS

At the meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India on Saturday, the chairman moved the following resolution, and the same was carried all standing:—

"The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India record their sense of great sorrow at the death of Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani of Akola, a public-spirited citizen who succeeded a devoted Liberal, the late Rao Bahadur K. Damale, as President of the Berar Liberal League, and rendered distinguished public service in various capacities, and whose death is a great loss to India and the Liberal Party. The Council offer their sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family and the Berar Liberal Conference."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932.

PULL TOGETHER

The Conference of Round Table Delegates held in Bombay on Saturday has given the right lead to all constitutionalists in declaring that in view of the change of policy of the Government, it is impossible for them further to co-operate in the work of constitution making and that unless the present policy is revised it will not be possible to continue co-operation. As the decision of the Conference has been fully endorsed by the Council of the Liberal Federation and the Liberal members of the Consultative Committee have already resigned their membership of the Committee it may be safely assumed that Liberals and other Constitutionalists all over the country will, with perhaps a few exceptions, follow this lead. Sir Samuel Hoare's attempt to persuade people in this country in his speech at the Central Asian Society that apprehensions regarding his changed procedure were based on groundless suspicions have fallen flat. There are few people in India we hope, who are not intelligent enough to distinguish between equal status in any constitutional inquiry and its complete negation.

DISILLUSIONED MUSLIMS.

Muslim Round Tablers were conspicuous by their absence, on Saturday, though they had been invited to the Conference. It need not, however be inferred that they all approve of the new plans of Sir Samuel Hoare. Being chiefly concerned with their communal claims, they are content perhaps to leave Sir Samuel Hoare to follow his own line in the belief that the Government intend to satisfy their claims. Perhaps when the communal award has disillusioned them as we have no doubt it will, the full implications of the new policy will bring home to them that it is not calculated to help either Muslims or Hindus, but only the British. Even now the disillusioned among the Muslims are not a few. At a mass meeting of Muslims in Delhi on Friday, Maulana Abdul Halim Siddique said that the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare was a challenge to the Indian nation and that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema was ready to accept the challenge.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said at this meeting that he and a number of his supporters had decided to form an Independent Party outside the All-India Muslim Conference which Hindus could also join and whose aim would be the establishment of a Free Federal Government of the United States of India. The non-communal character of the Party deserves to be highly commended. There are other signs of ferment among Muslims to warrant the inference that the full co-operation of a large section if not the majority of the community, with Nationalists in the battle for the country's political freedom is only a question of time. Meanwhile, those who are in the thick of the struggle cannot do better than clear the ground for fresh recruits. And nothing could conduce to this end more than to resume the attempts to arrive at a communal settlement. Those are purblind who cannot see that, unless this question is settled definitely by the people themselves, there can be neither complete peace nor complete freedom for the country.

WORK FOR ALL.

Another equally important task for all parties and all communities is to resist by all peaceful and constitutional methods the present policy of Government. It is not enough to refrain, as the Liberals have decided to refrain, from further co-operation with Government in their constitutional enquiry. It is necessary for all those who are in earnest to do something more positive to rouse public opinion. It is a good suggestion that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has made, that "where public meetings have not been held earlier, they should be held everywhere on Sunday the 17th instant and periodically thereafter to protest against the new Ordinance and the present policy of the Government, until the conditions prevailing at the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement have been re-established." Wherever possible or necessary the Liberals might well take the initiative in holding such meetings to endorse the protests they have already voiced in their Councils against the Ordinance. If Liberals, Responsivists and other Constitutionalists shirk the duty of winning public support for their own resolutions they will merely stultify themselves. On the other hand they will be doing a great service to themselves and the country if they actively co-operate with the ardent Nationalists to the fullest extent possible in carrying on a vigorous constitutional agitation. Let us all pull together when we can.

Whose Triumph?

The final chapter in the long drawn out squabble at Lausanne is advertised by the news agencies as an end to all disputes and difficulty in reaching an agreement between Germany and her creditors. Reconstruction, we are told, is henceforward to be the slogan of Europe. A Lausanne message says "Reconstruction, that's the word. On the politico-economic map it replaces the odious word, Reparations." Lausanne is supposed to have been a triumph for the cause of settlement through negotiations and von Papen, who accepted financial arrangements reached at the Conference to promote "reconstruction" in Europe, declared: "The spirit of Lausanne must triumph."

But what has Germany gained at Lausanne? The moratorium has been extended by three years but can it be said that reparations have been finally wiped off? Germany is to make a colossal contribution to the European Reconstruction Fund and a significant point in the agreement is that Austria is to be the first country in Central Europe to benefit under the reconstruction scheme. The Nazis have, naturally, expressed prompt disapproval of the Lausanne agreement, and a large majority of their countrymen will subscribe to the view expressed by a Hitlerite journal that, "von Papen has signed another I. O. U. and the old policy of tribute remains after the political demands were dropped."

Lausanne is no triumph for Germany. It is a triumph for Anglo-French diplomacy. Trouble awaits von Papen when he returns home and endeavours to explain to his people what he achieved at Lausanne. The declaration of a Nazi leader, Herr Goebbels: "We do not feel bound to the Treaty of Lausanne as the von Papen Government was not authorised to sign in the name of the Nationalists" indicates that the German Chancellor will find it difficult to retain political power much longer. He cannot secure more taxation through Emergency Decrees. The limit of taxation is reached in Germany and if the von Papen Government ventures to secure loans by foreign borrowing, a storm of opposition will arise which will sweep it out of power. The only political party in Germany that the Lausanne agreement will benefit are the Nazis, who are sure to utilise this new humiliation with great success in the electoral battle.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

The recent arbitrary decision by which the Secretary of State for India agreed that the large sum of £13,600,000, which is in dispute for over a decade between the Government of India and the War Office, should be charged to the Indian revenues, without the sanction of the Indian Legislative Assembly, can only be justified by the claim that India is a subordinate administration and its finances must always be managed with a view to benefit the British tax-payers. Sir Samuel Hoare announced the other day the appointment of a Committee to decide the question of capitation charges which annually amount to Rs. 186 lakhs, the functions of the body being advisory. While the War Office wants to get more from the Indian revenues, the Government of India contend that the charges should be abolished for ever. There are two vital points to be considered in this matter. The Army in India is maintained largely for Imperial purposes and Indians have no voice in the settlement of the question, for the Army is a reserved subject. Yet the appointment even of a committee to go into the rights and wrongs of the question of capitation charges has given some "patriotic" Britishers furiously to think.

"The Financial Times", after arguing at great length in a vicious circle and casting about for means for lightening the burden of the British tax-payer, comes to the conclusion that "the main point which must be apprehended is that a lesser charge on India means a greater on Britain" and adds, "Here, even more than in India the incidence of current taxation is peculiarly burdensome'. No addition to it can be countenanced, no matter how dire the need". So, right or wrong, India should shoulder the burden, as she has been doing all these years, unless the Dominions can be persuaded to share it, as the "Financial Times", vainly as we think, hopes they will be persuaded to do at the Ottawa Conference.

It is admitted on all hands that the military expenditure in India is far beyond her capacity and even requirements, and that such a huge army is maintained largely for Imperial purposes. No Dominion or Crown colony is compelled to keep such a large body of men at such a huge cost as the Indian taxpayer does. India spends on her defence over 62 per cent. of her revenues, a large part of which is spent out of India for equipment and other purposes. "The Financial Times" has the honesty to admit that "this is a higher proportion than in any other country in the world." The Simon Commission tried to find a way out of the difficulty, and suggested that the Dominions might be induced, for the greater glory of the Empire, to share a part of the expenditure. "Imperial foreign policy, Empire communications, Empire trade, the general position of Britain in the East may be vitally affected", it urged, "by any reduction in the Indian army and if India is to be exploited by the other members of the British Commonwealth then the burden of taxes must also be borne by them. "The Financial Times", therefore, suggests that the Ottawa Conference might discuss the question and decide it in a manner "whereby the Empire and not the oldest and the youngest members of it, could share a common responsibility." We fancy that the bringing forward of a proposition of this kind is not likely to popularise the Conference with the Dominions or put them in a very agreeable mood for the consideration of schemes for the promotion of British trade. It does not seem to strike the "Financial Times" that the Dominions may also plead that no addition to their taxation can be countenanced.

IF 'ACHARYAS' WOULD NOT GET SO ACRID

All Hindus Would Have Equal Rights

(BY DR. G. V. DESHMUKH).

With every attempt of the Hindu society to adapt itself to changed environment, 'Acharyas' get angry, Brahmins start bullying, and 'Karmaths' indulge in cursing. With all the contributions to the religious thought of Hinduism in Vedic and Upanishad times, in later times very little seems to have been added by these divinities—except whole-hearted cursing. This they seem to have done with a great deal of vim. Every thing else was forgotten in relation to religion; so much did ignorance and fashion of imprecation prevail that religious heads had to be shown the path of duty, by the grocer, Tuladhar and even by a butcher member of the so-called depressed class.

The Mahabharat frankly mentions this degradation of the religious class. Looking at some of the famous curses of the epic times one cannot help feeling how grossly unjust, unfair, purely one-sided they were. Very little of divinity can be discerned in them. On the contrary they reveal a very great deal of temper, injustice and sheer cussedness.

CURSES OF TEMPER.

Vasistha is worshipping in the open; the heavenly Vasus who have a right to wander about in their home, not knowing that they would disturb this divine, pass across the sky and throw a shadow between the divine and the sun, which becomes quite sufficient to damn them, and put a whole lot of heavenly innocent people to interminable troubles; Ganga (Ganges) has to enter this world as a woman, marry a mortal like Shantanu, drown seven of the baby Vasus as soon as they are born, very much to the sorrow and anger of the worldly father; and when he protests the eighth time, the lady leaves in a huff, leaving the eighth Vasu, the immortal Bhisma, behind. What troubles of celibacy, promising, giving advice, fighting on the wrong side, and protracted death had to be gone through by this heavenly person!! and all through the stupidity of an orthodox who could not spare a little toleration even while worshipping.

Who but will not sympathise with poor Shakuntala, the immortal heroine of Kalidas? An irate conventionalist goes to the hermitage of Kanva, uninvited; and when kept waiting by the poor girl distracted over the departure of her husband lover, hurls a curse that she and her marriage will be forgotten. The old divine should have known better with his pretensions to divine knowledge, and his obligations to keep calm. Instead he condemns a poor innocent girl to a life of sorrow and to the charity of the strangers who look after her little baby boy, and all this because he is kept waiting for a little while in an hermitage.

THE CURSE UNJUST.

Old Dasharath goes out hunting, and in the dark, by the lake he shoots an arrow at what he takes to be a deer. It happens to be the only son of an invalid father; and the old king must die of grief of separation from his son on account of the imprecation of the grief-mad Brahmin. A Brahmin's duty is to restrain his passions and although all our sympathies are with the poor bereaved father, as Dasarath did not intentionally kill the son, one cannot but think that the curse is unjust.

Hunting is allowed to a Kshatria, and it is no part of a Brahmin's duty to assume the form of an antelope to perform a biological function and be in the way of a hunter; and, when pierced by a mortal arrow, to curse, as poor Pandus was cursed.

THE CURSE OF CUSSEDNESS.

Viradha, who gave such a bad time to the two god-heroes, Rama and Laxman, and nearly carried away Sita, was a product of a Brahmin's curse. So was Kabandha; so was the serpent that bit Nala, disfiguring him. All these seem to have been cursed for the pleasure of cursing.

These curses of the ascetics, of conventionalists, of Sanatanists have become such a plague in India that you cannot suggest any improvement, any change without this dread of being cursed. Even this mere apprehension of being cursed seems to have landed men and women in no end of the trouble.

Ravana approaches Sita in the form of a Sanatani; she must show him hospitality otherwise she will be cursed. She shows hospitality and is carried away to imprisonment and grief.

LAXMAN'S DILEMMA.

The evil results of a conventionalist Sanatani spreading havoc and ruin all round, not caring a rap so long as his privilege is observed, cannot be better illustrated than in the death of Laxman, Rama's brother. Rama is having an interview with Time, and nobody is to interrupt on penalty of death. Up comes a divine and he must have an interview with Rama, otherwise he will curse Laxman has to choose between the devil and the deep sea, the curse of the death. He chooses the latter as death is preferable to the curse of a bigot, interrupts the interview by informing Rama of the approach of the Sanatani, and dies plunging the god hero Rama and the whole city in grief. And all because the silly Sanatani would not pay any attention to the momentous happenings which were going on, but would insist on his petty privileges.

ROARING AND FLABBINESS.

With this propensity of the divines for howling and roaring goes an unaccountable weakness in protecting themselves, their belongings, even their religious belongings. They must ask the help of those whom they are so ready to roar at. When the cows of a Brahmin are robbed they go to Arjuna. The hero to secure his weapons, unwittingly disturbs a matrimonial intimacy, and gets condemned to 12 years' exile. A stag runs away with a Brahmin's fire sticks, he must go to the sons of Pandu to recover them, and run them in danger of loss of life—a predicament out of which Udhishtir escaped by a clever reply to Yaksha.

WHEN THE SHOE PINCHES.

When the religious heads themselves were subjected to what they thought to be an injustice, they have not failed to protest even against the God of Justice. An orthodox gentleman was impaled by a king for abetting in a robbery, by keeping silent over the occurrence. When in due time the divine went to heaven he challenged the God of Justice for the unjust punishment. On being told that as a child he had impaled an insect on a blade of grass, the divine protests that the punishment is out of all proportion, and roars out a curse, condemning the God of Justice to be born of a Shudra woman; and so was Vidur born.

CHANGING ENVIRONMENT.

Whatever the potency of the damning curse of a roaring Rishi might have been in the good old Sanatan days, these things can not happen in this 20th century with its advance in science. Sanatanists make a great deal of Varnashram Dharma. Where are the four stages of life? Who ever sees them in these days? The stage of studentship has been abridged, thanks to the insistence on early marriage by the Sanatanis themselves. Renunciation is never seen. Right till the time comes for him to be laid on the funeral pyre every old Hindu who should have taken Vanaprastha and Sanaysa long before that time, is busy with worldly affairs, anxious to get the most out of life. Therefore out of the four stages only one stage in reality—euphemistically called the Grihasthashram but might be called Jivanashram—exists.

All the other stages of life or 'ashramas' have disappeared. When then not have one Varna of Hindus instead of so many? Where is the old ascetic, who although he acquired the malignant habit of cursing acquired it at the expense of the pleasures of life, by prac-

(Continued on Page 7)

Notes of the Day

The Policeman's Bludgeon.

Mr. Baldwin spoke in that self-satisfied manner, beloved of the Tories and all Imperialists. He put forward a strange plea for the maintenance of the British Navy in strength. God Almighty has entrusted Britons with the task of policing the seven seas "simultaneously in parts of the world far removed from one another." If Britons require a navy, France would require both a navy and an army for similar policing work on her frontiers, which are co-terminous with many other countries. At this rate every nation would require a police force to keep her neighbours in order, for the moral is obvious. We see no hope of a satisfactory ending of the Geneva Conference, for neither France nor Great Britain, which has taken upon itself the task of civilising the brown peoples of the earth, and policing in addition, will agree to an effective reduction in armaments.

More Sentimental Slush!

In winding up the Lausanne Conference Mr. MacDonald indulged in some of his stock sentimental slush in which he is such an adept. "We must have candour, confidence and moral disarmament among the Nations. We must extend the hand of friendship and agreement to all the struggling nations." He might as well have said "excepting India." Whenever British politicians give expression to such sentiments, they always have some reservation at the back of their minds, for if there were moral disarmament in India, the history of the British rule in India will begin a totally different chapter. In India British policy has so far been shaped with an eye to the safety of the "bondholders' whose cause was so eloquently pleaded by the "Spectator" which can always reconcile both Empire and Religion.

Pundit Jawaharlal.

The U.P. Government have at last issued a communique giving some particulars about the health of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and some other Congress leaders in the Dehra Dun Jail. It is a belated concession to the public demand expressed both in the U.P. Legislative Council and outside it. The whole country will be distressed to learn that Pandit Jawaharlal still suffers from pleurisy on the right side and has low fever in the evening. It is amazing indeed, that though he has been suffering for several weeks past, he was not allowed to be interviewed by his mother and other relatives who had gone all the way from Allahabad to Dehra Dun for the fortnightly interview that had then been due. Suddenly, the Government cancelled the Pandit's interviews for a month including the one that was due. Even now the Government have not disclosed their reason for this arbitrary order. They could have been a little more just and humane towards old Mrs. Motilal Nehru, who, in spite of her weak condition, had undertaken a long journey to see her suffering and only son.

The White Scourge.

The report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1929, which was recently published, shows, among other disquieting features, that the number of deaths from respiratory diseases has been steadily increasing. The total number of deaths from such diseases in British India was 399,049 as against 385,301 in 1928, and 353,518 in 1927. As in past years the death rate from respiratory diseases in cities is about five times the rural rate, thereby clearly indicating that sanitary conditions in most cities are far from satisfactory in respect of adequacy of fresh air and light. Pulmonary tuberculosis is, therefore, rapidly increasing in cities and may continue to do so until Government, Local Bodies and the public in general combine to give a great deal more attention to preventive than to curative measures in combating the white scourge. Large open spaces in cities are aptly called the lungs of cities and it is foolish and dangerous to crowd them with buildings or use them for dumping rubbish.

(Continued from column 7)

to keep his account books open by his side to enter every pie that comes and goes from his hands and become an ordinary firm where business alone will have to be transacted for the whole day and night.

* * * *

Is it necessary to say more? This repugnant, derogatory and blasphemous Bill must not and shall not pass.

Tipsy-Cake

Who says they are the "Depressed" Classes?

* * * *

Mr. Baloo says the "Depressed" classes want an Abraham Lincoln. May be! But first they want a John Brown and Dr. Ambedkar doesn't quite fit the picture.

* * * *

"We have had great success," said Neville Chamberlain stepping out of the train in London. "Reparations have been swept away."

"We have had great success," said von Papen stepping out of the train in Berlin. "Reparations have been swept out of the way for three years and all we have to do is to pay £350,000,000 into the Reconstruction Fund." And then the Nazis swept him away.

* * * *

It is nice to know that most of the money Germany is to pay for reconstruction will be passed on to Austria, who is heavily indebted to British bankers. Poor old von Papen. He's some boob!

* * * *

Good news—sensational news—comes by the mail through the 'Chicago Tribune" (Paris Edition.) That enterprising journal tells us:

The bold announcement that King George will open the Indian Federal Parliament in the winter of 1934-35 with the declaration that India is a full member of the British commonwealth of nations enjoying equal status with the other dominions will be made by the British Government in July or August. "The Tribune" was reliably informed to-day.

* * * *

The paper adds that the Government is hopeful of Mahatma Gandhi's co-operation (we too!) and that "it is hoped that the King's health will allow him to make the journey for the regal opening." We may add, on our own account, that Mr. Winston Churchill will have previously had a fatal fit of apoplexy.

* * * *

The fly in the ointment is that this jolly announcement is dated June 17th and Sir Samuel Hoare made his statement on July 4th. Good for Winnie.

* * * *

Tyldesley took five minutes under two hours to make 50, and five minutes over three hours to make his century. Altogether he was batting four and a quarter hours for his total of 196. We should have been bored stiff.

* * * *

Is cricket developing into an endurance record? Who would not prefer to see Tennyson knock up 50 in 30 minutes or even Amar Singh score 16 in as many minutes.

* * * *

Quite a frenzy of indignation has been stirred up among the "Sadhus" of Sindh by the prospect of the passing of the Bill which proposes to compel those in charge of "all trusts created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature for the benefit of the Hindu community" to get themselves registered, keep regular accounts and get them regularly audited. One would suppose something blasphemous is suggested.

* * * *

We gather from a memorial addressed to the Deputy Collector of Shikarpur by the Mahant Sadh Bella Tirth of Sukkur that this is a most outrageous and unheard of proposal. He says "the passing of the Bill in the Council will be a blot on the fair name of the Legislation" and that "the very idea of the introduction of such a Bill is repugnant."

* * * *

The worthy Mahant says—and we quite believe him—that at a meeting of the Sindh Prant Khat Dharsan Sadhu Maha Mandal "all the Sadhus were unanimous in condemning such a derogatory Bill" and he invokes Queen Victoria's proclamation in protest against this interference with religion. When you hear, in his own words, what it will mean in practice, we feel sure, you will share the indignation of the Sadhus.

* * * *

The inevitable result of the Bill, says the Mahant, would be,

that the Managers of the institutions would devote their entire time and energy to the keeping of the regular account books, and neglect all other offices of a philanthropic nature for which the class of Sadhus is really intended.

Just think of that!

* * * *

Again the Manager, not knowing much of accountancy, must engage a clerk which would mean "unnecessary waste of public funds which could be utilised for much better and nobler purposes." About Rs. 25 p.m. we guess!

* * * *

Moreover, the Guru, instead of performing his religious duties would

"waste his precious time over a trash"

and finally this Bill would ask him instead of studying holy books, like an ordinary business man,

(Continued in column 8)

Depressed Classes Conference Favours Joint Electorates

AND ENDORSES RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

London Minority Pact Repudiated

A PLEA FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE

The president then requested several prominent leaders of the various nationalist parties to address the conference.

Mr. B. Sivarao, a Round Tabler, thanked the organisers of the conference for inviting him, and wished the Conference a success.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, after paying a warm tribute to the President for his past services in the cause of the depressed classes, expressed the hope that the efforts of Dr. Moonje and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah to consolidate the Hindu community would be welcomed by the whole community.

WAY TO REALISE SWARAJ

Mr. L. R. Tairsee remarked that unless depressed classes were uplifted the Hindu community could not take a big stride towards the realisation of Swaraj. The speaker pointed out that no progress could be made if the difference among the two parties of the depressed classes were not immediately composed.

"HARIJAN" INSTEAD OF "DEPRESSED"

Dr. Choithram B. Gidwani, a well-known leader of Karachi, expressed the hope that the President of the Conference would replace the word "depressed" by a better word, such as "Harijan" employed by Mahatma Gandhi, as the original word did not connote the right meaning. In the end, the speaker opined that for all their ills, they should consult the Mahatma Gandhi was the saviour "Prisoner at the Yeravda Jail," as of all of them—Hindus, Muslims and others.

AFTERMATH OF "PAST SINS"

Dr. Savarkar observed that the depressed classes had equal right to go to the Hindu temples and worship God. It was because of the past "sins" of the high caste Hindus in looking upon the depressed classes as untouchables, that the Hindu community could not make any progress. The speaker stated that the depressed classes should work conjointly with the high caste Hindus, and should always take pride in belonging to the Hindu community.

RESOLUTIONS

The conference then adopted several resolutions. The first resolution declared their loyalty to the British crown.

JOINT ELECTORATES

The second resolution, regarding the joint electorate, ran as follows:

"This Conference is of opinion that the true interests of the Depressed Classes, so far as their relation in the political administration of the Country is concerned, can best be promoted only by means of "Joint Electorate with reservation of seats on their population basis in all Legislatures," and in pursuance of that conviction accepts unreservedly the "Rajah-Moonje Pact" which embodies this principle."

INCLUDE HARIJANS IN CABINETS

The third resolution urged on the British Cabinet the desirability of including proper and effective directions towards the inclusion of representatives of depressed classes in the Federal and some provincial cabinets, in the "instrument of instructions" for the Governor-General and the Governors.

MINORITY PACT REPUDIATED

The fourth resolution repudiated the "Minority Pact" entered into with other minor communities by the depressed classes delegates, while in London, without obtaining a prior mandate from the community or securing the general opinion of the leaders of the different and important sections of the community throughout India, as it did positive harm to the depressed classes in the provinces of Bengal, U.P. .C.P. and the Punjab.

PLEA FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE

Other resolution deplored the undesirable and provocative attitude of a certain section of the depressed classes and the mischievous activities of a few leaders of that section; expressed desirability of adult suffrage; opined that an accredited representative of the community be present in London, on the eve of the "Premier's Communal Award," thanked the members of the upper classes, and conferred thanks on the Maharaja of Thavancore for creating post of the "protector" of the depressed classes in his State.

After votes of thanks to the president, chairman, and the volunteers were passed, the Conference dispersed late in the evening.

L. A. (Madras); 2. Mr. G. A. Gavai, M. L. C. (Nagpur); 3. Rao Saheb L. C. Guruswamy, ex-M. L. C. (Madras); 4. Mr. Bohre Khem Chand, ex-M. L. C. (Agra); 5. Mr. J. Mandal, M. A., B. L. (Bengal); 6. S. G. Naik, M. L. C. (Berar); 7. Mr. S. U. Kotangale, ex-M. L. C. (C. P.); 8. Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj (Poona); 9. Mr. H. J. Khandekar (Nagpur); 10. Mr. Veeraratna Devidass (Delhi); 11. Mr. Jankidass (Delhi); 12. Dr. Ram Prasad (Delhi); 13. Mr. Ishwar Dass, B.A. (Punjab) and 14. Mr. K. S. Kane (Agra).

PREMIER REPRESENTATIVE ORGANISATION

Let me also enumerate some of the activities of our Association. The Association is the only organization of the Depressed Classes in India of an All-India character, holding annual sessions at various centres of India, laying down an all India policy on behalf of the Depressed Classes, creating consciousness among the members of the community and making from time to time representations to Government. In 1929 the Association gave evidence before the Indian Statutory Commission in Nagpur. All-India Depressed Classes Conferences were held under its auspices in 1926 in Nagpur, in 1927 in Allahabad, in 1928 in Delhi, in 1929 in Madras, in 1930 in Amraoti and in Meerut and in Aliahabad, in 1931 in Gurgaon in the Punjab and now in 1932 in Bombay. Our representative character is the same as that of others who speak for other communities.

We are in touch with the people we know their difficulties, we have their confidence and we sit and discuss and give a lead to the community. So far nobody has disputed our representative character or the wisdom of the lead that we have been giving.

Then again did not Dr. Ambedkar himself accepting the representative character of our Association make use of our cables and resolutions when they suited him.

SUFFERING FROM SHORT MEMORY.

Dr. Ambedkar has a short memory. When he presented the case of the Depressed Classes before the Simon Commission he presented the statements of the Bahishkrita Sabha of Bombay, wherein under the heading "system of election", the opinion of the Sabha is stated as follows:—

"Free election and General Constituencies is, in the opinion of the Sabha out of the question so far as the Depressed Classes are concerned. On the other hand the Sagha does not wish to ask for communal electorates. In its opinion, it would be sufficient if the Depressed Classes are provided with reserved seats in general constituencies. In the case of candidates for election from the Depressed Classes the Sabha would urge the total abandonment of the residential qualification and a partial relaxation in the condition as to deposit.

CONDEMNED BY HIS FORMER STATEMENT.

We can understand a change from Separate Electorates to Joint electorates but a change from Joint Electorates to Separate Electorates is a retrograde step. Dr. Ambedkar painted the social disabilities of the Depressed Classes at the Round Table Conferences. Are Europeans, Muslims and Anglo-Indians going to solve our difficulties? Are they going to remove Untouchability? What does Dr. Ambedkar say to this? He says:—

"Before the British you were in a loathsome condition due to your Untouchability." What has the British Government done to remove your Untouchability? Before the British Government you could not draw water from the village wells. Has the British Government secured you the right to the wells. Before the British you could not enter the temple Can you enter there now? Before the British you were denied entry into the Police force. Does the British Government admit you in the Force?..... non?....Your wrongs have remained as open sores and they have not been righted and I say that the British Government actuated by the best of motives and principles will always remain powerless to effect any change* * * * No share of political power can come to you so long as the British Government remains where it is. It is only in a Swaraj constitution that you stand any chance of getting the political power into your hands.".....

The learned Doctor further warns by saying—"I know to the majority of our people Swaraj is a weird apparition. It is very natural that it should be so. It recalls to their mind the tyrannies and oppression and injustices practised upon them by their fellowcountrymen and they fear that under Swaraj these violation may recur. But, gentlemen, if you will for one moment forget the past and visualise the Swaraj of the future with its wholesome devices to protect masses from classes you will find that far from being a weird apparition it is going to be a system of Government in which you yourself stand the chance, other things being equal of being amongst those who will be installed as the Political Sovereigns of this Country. Do not be obsessed by the past. Do not be swayed by fear or favour from any quarters in making your decision. Consult your best interests and I am sure you will accept Swaraj as your goal."

This was what Dr. Ambedkar said in August 1930 and he expressed the very same sentiments in his first speech at the first session of the R.T.C.

R. B. SREENIVASAN'S "VOLTEFACE."

Now, let me place few facts before you about the consistency or otherwise of our friend Rao Bahadur R. Sreenivasan. When our friend Mr. Sreenivasan appeared before the Simon Commission he said to a question put by a member of the Simon Commission whether he wanted Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes—"not at present" and his reasons for this were—"Our people are not yet advanced to have Separate Electorates. Unless you give Adult Franchise the Depressed Classes should have no Separate Electorates." Then again when he went to the first Round Table Conference at the end of 1930, the Federation of which he is the President in Madras passed a resolution supporting Joint Electorates and gave him that mandate to place it before the R. T. C. because I was told that he was asked to co-operate with Dr. Ambedkar who was then advocating Joint Electorates. Now why should our friend who had the definite mandate from his Federation to advocate Joint Electorates, make a "volte-face" and advocate Separate Electorates?

The peaceful progress of the Untouchable Classes is a "sine qua non" of orderly development of Indian Nationalism and the aim of the Depressed Classes and those working for their uplift is the abolition of all distinction so that they should become one with the Hindu society as an indistinguishable part of that body. A most hopeful sign is the practical unanimity with which educated India has now come to condemn the social subservience of those people. Moreover the fact that everywhere throughout the country and in Bombay in particular the Depressed classes have started Temple Satyagraha Movements. This undoubtedly shows that the Depressed Classes do not wish to be segregated, but that they are eager to enter Hindu temples and have Devdarsan as enjoyed at present by their Caste-Hindu brethren. They want a recognition of the fact that they are men with equal rights with the Caste-Hindus and that they are anxious for unification with the main body of the Hindus.

When there is a natural tendency in our people to reform themselves and get into the Hindu fold, what should be our attitude? Our movement is a forward movement. We do not want to retard progress. We want to advance with other communities. We do not want to keep marking time. By our annual sessions and propaganda, the political consciousness of our people has been aroused. Our aim is to help them to go forward and not to sing the same old song "separate for some time."

The Government of the country is also rapidly advancing. The provinces are going to be autonomous. Separate Electorates would have been a kind of safe-guard under diarchy in which our representatives joining with the Government block might have secured for us what we wanted. But under provincial autonomy our aim should be to secure in a Joint Electorate a sufficiently large number of seats for our community. If our men are to become members of Government they can do so only by being members of one or other of the parties which contests the seats in the general constitutency under the system of Joint Electorate. This is impossible under Separate Electorates in which there is no partly ticket but only communal preference.

SABHA'S HAND OF FRIENDSHIP.

The Hindu Mahasabha for the first time in the history of India officially invited us to join them for work on a common platform and to do away with the curse of Untouchability. This invitation is not sudden. This change is not new. This is in consonance with the resolution passed in their Conference in 1928; so the change in the angle of vision of the Hindu Mahasabha has been gradual and we consider the invitation as an earnest attempt on the part of Caste Hindus to remove the curse of Untouchability.

LET US BE ONE.

When I entered into a pact with Dr. Moonje I was not blind to the fact that there would be some opposition from certain sections of the Depressed Classes for the obvious reason that only a very few Members of our Community are fully aware of the present day politics and the quick succession of changing circumstances. Taking stock of all the facts and after considering all aspects and after discussing the issues from all points of view and consulting some of the wisest and far-seeing men in the Country who wish well of our community and who have laboured for our uplift in the past and above all after discussing the matter for days and nights together with the leaders of our community in the different Provinces, I have come to the conclusion that we should cast our lots with the general community who after all that is said and done, hold the reins of power in their hands.

With them we sink or rise and our future lies in the identification with them. Our progress is theirs and their progress is ours.

Shower Of Stones For Depressed Classes Conference Delegates In Bombay

(Continued from page 1.)

chise Committee to put questions to Swami Achutanand and Mr. Baldeo Prasad Jaiswal, casting doubts on the validity of the Working Committee meeting. This was on the 30th of March, when the two gentlemen gave evidence before the Franchise Committee. Swami Achutanand is a member of the Working Committee and was invited to attend the meeting of the Working Committee. He did come to Delhi from Cawnpur and was present in Delhi on the 21st and 22nd of February and was staying with Veeraratna Devidass. He attended the informal meeting on 21st and absented himself from the Working Committee meeting on the 22nd February. Yet, he stated that no resolution was passed at the Working Committee meeting. Mr. Baldeo Prasad Jaiswal is not a member of the Working Committee, but as a leading member from U. P., he was invited to the informal meeting held on 21st February. As he was not a member of the Working Committee, he was not invited to attend the meeting of the Working Committee on 22nd February. Yet, he also said that no resolution was passed at the Working Committee meeting. Let me now read to you a few extracts from a letter to me dated 27th February by Mr. Baldeo Prasad soon after he left Delhi after attending the informal meeting on 21st February. In this he says:—

"I am doing my best to put my people in the right direction of which I have every hope. I shall let you know if I require the help of Mr. Gavai or anybody else. Please don't tell Devidass or others that I have also changed to your views till I get a hold on my people ..... I am doing my level best and hope to succeed in the attempt."

From this you will understand that Mr. Baldeo Prasad also favoured Joint Electorates with Reserved Seats, at the Consultative meeting on 21st February. I would not have given this extract to you, if he had not appeared before the Lothian Committee to misrepresent facts.

BEFORE THE FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

During the hearing of the evidence which the All-India Depressed Classes Association gave before the Lothian Committee Dr. Ambedkar maintained that the All-India Association had not authorised me to enter into a pact with Dr. Moonje accepting reservation of seats under Joint Electorates and in support he examined these two gentlemen and quoted a few private letters written to him by Mr. Gavai and Mr. Devidass previous to the decisions of the Working Committee. He also maintained that the All-India Depressed Classes Association was not a representative body. Let me tell you the names of the members of the deputation that gave evidence before the Lothian Committee on behalf of the All-India Depressed Classes Association on the 30th March 1932.

1. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.

DECLINE OF N. C. O. IN C. P. IN 1931

How It Affected Work In Criminal Courts

NAGPUR, July 8. (By Mail).

"The course of work in the Criminal Courts during the year 1931, was strongly influenced by two factors. The decline of the civil disobedience movement had the direct effect of reducing the number of cases connected with that movement, and also enabled the police to devote more attention to habitual offenders, and to those who disobey regulations intended to promote public safety and welfare. The world-wide dislocation of trade discouraged the filing of complaints, as such filing involved expenditure. This dislocation also improved the condition of labourers by reducing the prices of commodities and caused a reduction in the number of petty thefts."

In these words the annual report of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, summarises the working of the Judicial Administration (Criminal) of the Province for the year 1931.

INCREASE IN OFFENCES.

The total number of offences reported during the year under report rose from 43,876 to 46,698. The offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 24,367 to 230,037. The increase of cases under the Excise Act from 2,982 to 3,368 is ascribed to greater vigilance on the part of the Excise Staff in carrying out raids for the detection of illicit distillation. The increase of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act from 3,329 to 4,130 is the result of increased motor traffic.

The amount of fines imposed during the year decreased from Rs. 6,70,777 to Rs. 6,10,564 in spite of the increase in the number of the persons fined from 24,747 to 26,664.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BENCHES.

During the year under review the number of village panchayat benches further increased from 489 to 568. The Government officers who inspected some of the benches report that the work on the whole was satisfactory and the Courts were gaining in popularity. —A.P.

13 PERSONS ARRESTED

4 Released On Bail

13 persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police following the hooliganism at Kalbadevi opposite Bhangwadi Theatre, in connection with the All India Depressed Classes Conference.

Four of the arrested persons were enlarged on bail while the rest were detained in the lock-up.

MIRABEN LEAVES BOMBAY

It is understood that Miraben (Miss Slade) who was served with the Police Commissioner's order on Saturday night to quit Bombay in 24 hours left Bombay on Saturday at 8 p.m. Before departing she issued the following statement to the press:

"Just as I am preparing to leave Bombay on a short visit to the Provinces I am completely surprised to receive the order telling me to leave Bombay within twenty-four hours. Seeing that I am going out of Bombay, I have not thought it necessary to cancel my journey."

RAID ON BARODA PRESS

Congress Bulletins Seized

KEEPER ARRESTED

SURAT, July 10.

In consequence of information that Congress posters, bulletins and other literature were being printed in a press in Baroda city, for distribution in British India, Baroda police to-day raided Damle Litho Press and seized large number of Congress posters, bulletins and other objectionable matter. The keeper of the press was arrested and press itself taken possession of by police who sealed premises.

Two youths were arrested this evening at Bardoli having in their possession copies of Bulletins printed in Baroda.—A. P.

Patna Train Derailment Case

PATNA, July 8.

The Patna Train derailment case, it is understood, will commence from July 25 inside Patna Jail before Rai Bahadur Surendranath Mukherjee, who shortly takes over charge from Mr. F. G. Rowland I. C. S. District, and Sessions Judge of Patna.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP

SEMI-FINAL RESULTS

Von Cramm Beats Austin

LONDON, July 10....

Berlin.—In the semi-final of the Davis Cup, European Zone, Von Cramm beat Austin, 5/7 6/2, 6/3, 6/2.

Milan.—In the other semi-final, Palmieri beat Satoh, 4/6, 4/6, 6/1, 6/1, 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

IF 'ACHARYAS' WOULD NOT GET SO ACRID

(Continued from Page 6.)

tising self-denying austerities? Where are the Kshatrias who will run out to recover the cows and fire sticks of Brahmins? Will the Sanatanists include in the class of Kshatriyas the police force, formed of men belonging to a variety of races, religions and colour, because the police guards the Hindu temples, and can also recover their cows? The whole thing is ridiculous. Brahminism is turning into a Burlesque.

Let us accept the "reality principle" as there is only one stage of life left for the Hindus, the stage called 'how to exist,' there can be only one caste in Hinduism, the great Hindu Varna, without any distinction of forward or backward class, suppressed or depressed class or high class or low class.

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TAXATION PROBLEMS OF FEDERATED INDIA

BOMBAY CHAMBER COMMERCE WARNS AGAINST OPTIMISTIC ESTIMATES

In the course of a memorandum addressed to the Finance Secretary of the Government of India regarding the financial problems arising out of the proposals for the Federation of India under the new constitution the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce writes:—

"The Federal Finance Committee have prepared forecasts of the financial position of the Federal Government and the provinces of British India in the early years of the Federation. These forecasts are based on the assumption that there will be a return to more or less normal conditions by the year 1935-36. This appears to my Committee an optimistic assumption, and although it was no doubt difficult for the Federal Finance Committee to proceed on any other basis, they should, in my Committee's opinion, have been prepared for a partial realisation only of their hopes and consequently should have framed their estimates of future revenue and expenditure on the most conservative lines possible.

"It is my Committee's belief that they have not been sufficiently cautious in their estimates for the Bombay Presidency.

"While my Committee have no actual figures to put forward in substantiation of this view they are of the opinion that taking into consideration the prolonged trade depression and the cumulative effects of the civil disobedience movement, the figure of Rs. 65 lakhs shown as Bombay's deficit (paragraph 11) is distinctly on the low side.

PROVINCIAL DEFICIT

"The Federal Finance Committee recognise that the provicial deficits are for the most part accounted for by the comparative inelasticity of provincial sources of revenue. (Paragraph 12.) They follow the Peel Committee in recommending that income-tax should be transferred to the provinces and any resultant deficit should be met from provincial contributions (paragraph 13.)

"It appears to my Committee the Federal Finance Committee would have been better advised to adhere more closely to the principles laid down in paragraph 16 of the Peel Committee's report rather than to return to the methods employed in arriving at the Meston Settlement which was admittedly a failure and a source of legitimate grievance, at any rate, so far as this Presidency was concerned.

"The Provincial contributions have given rise in the past to a sense of injustice between provinces and this feeling is not likely to be diminished under the proposals put forward by the Federal Finance Committee. Their report estimates that there will be a federal deficit of 3½ crores which will have to be made good by contributions from the provinces out of their shares of income-tax.

"If this were done and the 3½ crores of federal deficit were distributed pro rata amongst the provinces, Bombay (excluding Sind) would show a surplus of 54 lakhs (Table IV A) instead of a deficit of Rs. 65 lakhs, but three provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam would still show deficits. The report goes on to suggest, although with some misgivings, that these three provinces should be relieved by spreading the charge of their deficits over the remaining provinces which are in credit, (paragraph 84.) This would result in Bombay's surplus being reduced to 9 lakhs. (Table IV B).

MINIMUM CONTRIBUTIONS

"My Committee have sufficiently stressed in their telegram the importance of provinces being allowed to retain a substantial proportion of their expanding revenues and this point hardly requires elaboration. While reluctantly agreeing that some provincial contributions will at first be necessary my Committee urge that these should be reduced to a minimum from the outset in order to mitigate as far as possible the difficulties and dissensions which will inevitably arise.

"They, therefore, suggest that the tax on undistributed profits of companies and on incomes of non-residents, instead of being allocated to the provinces on a population basis, should be credited to federal revenues and that succession duties should be introduced throughout British India at the earliest possible date and also credited to the Federation instead of to the Provinces.

"The reasons which lead my Committee to recommend that succession duties should be a source of federal rather than provincial revenue are—

(1) that it would be difficult to ascertain the correct apportionment of succession duties as between province and province, and

(2) that there is a good case for regarding the duties as a contribution for the protection afforded to property by the Federation.

"My Committee consider it necessary that legislation for imposing succession duties should be undertaken by the Central Legislature before the introduction of the new constitution.

"The proposed excise duty on matches has the hearty support of my Committee who venture to express the hope that an endeavour will be made, as suggested in paragraph 9, to secure the cooperation of the States in imposing the duty throughout India before the establishment of federation. My Committee also trust the possibility of introducing an excise duty on the manufacture of tabacco will be seriously examined.

TAXATION PROBLEMS.

"There are a number of matters arising out of the report, notably questions of taxation, on which the Chamber has expressed strong views in the past. My Committee recognise that the establishment of an all-India Federation will involve far-reaching changes, economic as well as constitutional and they have no wish to be dogmatic on opinions which require modification in the light of altered conditions.

SUPER-TAX ON COMPANIES

"The Chamber's views on the super-tax on companies or corporation tax (paragraph 33) are sufficiently well known not to require repetition here. My Committee regard this as an objectionable form of taxation but they feel that in the present state of Government finances it would be futile to press for its removal. They agree that the Corporation tax must be assigned to federal revenues.

"My Committee agree with the opinion expressed in paragraph 37 that terminal taxes should not be regarded as a normal source of revenue. The Chamber's objections to terminal taxes are well known and have the support of orthodox economic opinion. The Taxation Enquiry Committee reported that these taxes in the form in which they are levied in India offend against all the canons of taxation.

"My Committee are in favour of the taxation of agricultural incomes in excess of Rs. 5 000 per annum and agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the provinces. They are inclined to think, however, that the necessary legislation will have to await the establishment of provincial autonomy.

UNFAIR PROPOSAL.

"It is noted that a sum, apparently estimated at two crores will be required for the purpose stated in paragraph 59 and that this amount is to be added to the Federal deficit to be covered by provincial contributions (paragraph 88). My Committee are unable to appreciate why the whole cost of introducing reforms at the Centre should be borne by the Provinces who will also have to bear additional expenditure of their own in this connection. My Committee heartily endorse the hope that the cost of introducing the reforms both at the Centre and in the provinces will be kept as low as possible; they agree that in this matter it behoves the Federal Government to set an example to Provincial Governments.

"My Committee agree that income-tax should be a Federal subject imposed and collected by the Federal Government for the benefit of the units, and that the distribution to units should be on the basis of the income-tax actually paid by residents in each province (paragraph 69).

"In paragraph 70 the report recommends that the system of statistics in use in the Income-tax Department should be modified before the inauguration of the Federation in such a way as to facilitate the ascertainment of the personal income-tax creditable to each province. As a means of checking the evasion of income-tax the Chamber has suggested that it should be made compulsory for the assessee on his own initiative to file a return of income. If legislation giving effect to that suggestion can be introduced before the inauguration of the Federation it seems probable that the task of ascertaining personal income-tax will be simplified.

"In paragraph 75 methods of distributing income-tax are discussed. My Committee consider it very desirable if possible, to evolve a scheme under which the proceeds of tax can be distributed each year on the ascertained figures of the preceding year.

"My Committee are opposed to the suggestion contained in paragraph 107 that the Federal Legislature should have power to authorise the provinces to impose a surcharge on the standard rates of income-tax. My Committee are in substantial agreement with the remaining proposals of the Federal Finance Committee."

RE-ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Proposals Invited For Reducing Cost Of Administration

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in his speech to the Legislative Council on the 17th February 1932, announced the intention of Government to undertake an expert inquiry in the following words:—

"My Government have decided to take steps to follow up the work of the Retrenchment Committee and are now arranging to secure expert advice on reorganisation of the whole administrative machine. This will not only secure the further examination of such recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee as have not yet been adopted, but will also ensure a broad survey and a detailed examination of the organisation of the most important departments."

And Government have now appointed with effect from 15th July, a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The Honourable Mr. G. A. Thomas (Chairman).

Mr. G. Kauja, Mr. D. G. Harris, (Members); and Mr. E. W. Perry, (Secretary).

to make recommendations for the more efficient organisation of the whole machinery of Government and for effecting all possible reductions in the expenditure controlled by the Government of Bombay, having regard to the present or prospective financial position and the prospect of the development of provincial autonomy in the near future. In so far as questions of policy are involved in the expenditure under discussion these will be left for the exclusive consideration of the Government, but it will be open to the Committee to review the expenditure and to indicate the economies which might be effected if particular policies were either adopted, abandoned, or modified. Government will invite certain gentlemen to be associated with the Committee as experts for short periods of time, in an honorary capacity to assist in the examination of the organisation of major departments such as those of public works, education, medical, agriculture, revenue judicial, police, etc. Since the organisation and conditions of service of the All-India Services are matters under the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and decision about their future will be made in connection with the new constitution, consideration of questions directly affecting these services is necessarily excluded from the scope of enquiry.

Government desire to make it clear that the mere pruning of expenditure is not their sole purpose in appointing this Committee. Something on broaded lines is now required. They desire that in addition to securing the maximum reduction of cost consistent with efficiency, the Committee should examine how far adjustments are desirable in the machinery of Government in the inter-relation of its component parts, and in the relations with local bodies and other organisations in order to ensure that each branch of the organisation shall be so designed as best to fulfil its purpose and to permit steady development in the future. Government realise that it may not be possible to secure the maximum reduction of cost in the first year or two but they hope that the Committee will be able to report by the 15th October as many of their proposals as they consider may be taken into account in the preparation of the budget estimates for 1933-34 and that the whole report will reach them not later than the 15th November 1932.

Any responsible bodies or persons who wish to propose definite schemes for reorganising or lessening the cost of the administration are invited to send their proposals as early as possible to the Finance Department, Council Hall, Poona. All such communications should be clearly marked "for the Reorganisation Committee."

Wanted A "Peace Brigade"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not right to describe the recent communal rioting in Bombay as a "war" between two communities. It is not in reality a war as some call it, because war takes place between two organised bodies. Are all the Hindus organised to kill every Muslim? On the other hand have all the Muslim organised and declared "Jahad" on Hindus? It is ridiculous to think like this. What is wanted is to check the spread of exaggerated rumour and infections amongst the neighbours, where a "provocation" is staged. If immediate steps be taken to counteract the bad impressions created among the spectators and neighbours of a locality where a "provocation" is staged owing to false rumours started in other localities the infection could easily be checked.

We have successfully tried the above method of prompt check in our locality and after the first general disturbance on 15th May when all Bohras were in mosques owing to Ashoora, no general disturbance in our locality has occurred up to now and Hindus and Muslims live and go about peacefully.

Perhaps our crude method may not be practical for other localities for which a "Peace Brigade" is required in the same way as a Fire Brigade checks conflagration from spreading to adjacent buildings. But it deserves to be certainly tried.

I do not believe in volunteer work. My scheme is this. I think a well paid staff with office and telephone connections should be established in each centre of trouble in the same way as Fire Brigade. The necessary finance for the scheme could easily be raised by contributions from all the business, trade and industrial associations, Riot Underwriters and the Municipality. The commerce and industry of Bombay will willingly pay a small premium towards ensuring peace.

I will now consider how the Agency will function. Let us take a concrete example. Suppose we have branches of such Peace Brigade in "B" Ward say one named "M" in the locality inhabited by Mahomedans and the other at "H" in a Hindu locality. Each branch has one superintendent and four flying peace squads to assist him. All these should be physically strong, well educated and of peaceful temperament. Now suppose the trouble is created within the sphere "M" and the exaggerated rumour is spread in the locality "H" the Hindu residents or merchants can at once ascertain the true facts personally or by phone from the office at "H" who in turn will make sure by phoning up "M." No sooner is any trouble created in any district it will be the duty of the flying squads in that district to at once nip the trouble in the bud, and avoid the mischief from spreading to other parts of the city.

If the Peace Officers are recognised by the Government so much the better. They can in case of trouble call for police assistance. However if the situation is beyond their control messages may be sent to the Head Quarters and the leaders of both the communities can be called up.—Yours, etc.,

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Mr. Russell is seventy-two years of age.

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NOW FOR UNITY

Golden Opportunity Is In Hands Of Leaders

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The resignation by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M.R. Jayakar of their membership of the Consultative Committee is the fitting culmination of the protests against Sir Samuel Hoare's reversal of policy which have been issuing in profusion from the camps of the Moderates during the past week and sets the seal on their revolt against a betrayal of an extraordinary cynical and cold-blooded character.

The public were rather inclined to believe, after reading the inconclusive and hesitating statement published by Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar in the beginning, that they were angling for some sort of concessions that would make it possible for them, with some show of consistency and dignity, to continue their co-operation. It is gratifying to find that those who thought so, are entirely mistaken and that the two stalwarts of Responsive Co-operation have taken their stand on the breach of principle and definite abandonment of the policy of equal discussion and decision, which Sir Samuel Hoare's new plan involves.

WHAT WILL HOARE DO?

It will be interesting to see whether Sir Samuel Hoare's conceit in the strength of his position will be at all shaken by this refusal of co-operation by those on whom the Government has, hitherto, chiefly depended, or whether he will go forward with his plan, regardless of the fact that he has lost the confidence of the last remnant of Indian Nationalism, which had until now clung with pathetic trust and loyalty to their belief in the pledges of the Prime Minister and the Government of India.

I have heard the view expressed that, while Sir Samuel Hoare would, of course, have preferred to keep the Moderates with him, he is not very deeply concerned at the prospect of their revolt and refusal to co-operate further because he believes that he will still have substantial Indian support from the Princes, a small section of Liberals and the whole of the Mussalmans, and the strength of his position in the Cabinet and the House of Commons with Mr. Churchill at his back is impregnable.

No one could suggest a limit to Sir Samuel's confidence in himself. But if he is banking on the support mentioned he will find himself presently wading in deeper water than those in which he has yet adventured.

WHAT OF THE MUSSALMANS?

It remains first to be seen how many Mussalmans will be ready tamely to accept the change of policy and the abandonment of the Conference method. They are just as much concerned in the dangers involved in this complete reversal of the policy laid down by Lord Irwin, with the approval of the Cabinet, as Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar. They were also invited to the Round Table Conference on the understanding that it would not be a mere meeting for discussion and debate, but a joint assembly of the representatives of both countries on whose agreement the precise proposals to Parliament were to be founded; and they have been equally snubbed and shut out of further discussion by the Secretary of State's contemptuous scrapping of the Round Table Conference. They have to realise that all matters for decision have gone out of their hands. The Prime Minister will make the communal award, and everything will be finally decided by the Joint Parliamentary Committee after they have heard the views of a few Indian representatives selected by the Secretary of State.

WILL THEY BE SATISFIED?

That there will be a certain number, a considerable number, of Muslim communalists, who will cheerfully accept this position in the expectation that Parliament will give them everything that they ask for, regardless of political logic, there is no doubt. But there will be a substantial body of Muslim opinion in the country which will as strongly resent the assumption of an arbitrary power to decide all these questions by the British Government, as the Liberals.

But the vital question for the Mussalmans is: Are they going to get all they want; and, if not, will what they are going to get be enough to satisfy them? Without going so far as to prophecy I venture to express my own strong doubt on the point. The fact that the Prime Minister has undertaken to decide the question does not mean that he is going to make a present to the Mussalmans of the 14 Points, or even any substantial part of them.

POLITICAL MADNESS.

The extravagant demands now being put forward in London by communalists of the type of Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon does not mean that the Prime Minister has lost all sense of statesmanship, and that the Cabinet is going to throw itself whole-heartedly into the conspiracy between the Haroons and Umar Hayats on the one hand and the Die-Hards of Toryism and British Commerce on the other. Sir Samuel Hoare might be reckless enough to do so, but Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Sankey and Lord Lothian and other powerful members of the Government have to be reckoned with and they are shrewd enough to realise that a so-called settlement of the communal issue, which involved antagonising the whole Hindu community and making practically the whole of the rest of India, the permanent enemies of Britain for the sake of gratifying communal extremists of the type of Haroon and Umar Hayat Khan would be political madness.

MACDONALD'S PART.

It is the Prime Minister who has to take the responsibility for the award and I give him the credit for assuming that he will try to give it at least the aspect of a judicial award. I do not say this because I have any faith in Mr. MacDonald's sincerity. Most of us have lost that long ago. But he is, at least, a shrewd statesman and he pursues certain objectives, of which he never loses sight. One of these is to be the peace-maker of Europe and the arbiter of world politics. Another is to be the Prime Minister whose Government settled the Indian problem.

If he is forced to pronounce judgment on the communal issue in India, and we may be sure he will avoid it if he can, his natural instinct for compromise and his political shrewdness will make it certain that he will try and satisfy both sides by a compromise. And, if he leans all to one side, I fancy, it will not be to the side of the communalists.

WHAT HE MIGHT DO?

In fact, I would not be surprised at all, if he put the 14 Points in the waste-paper basket—not ostentatiously, of course, but surreptitiously—and came out with some entirely original proposals concocted by himself in confabulation with Lord Sankey and Lord Lothian. I would not be astonished even if he were to throw Separate Electorates overboard altogether.

This may sound extravagant, but I would urge those of our Mussalman friends in India whose eyes are anxiously turned to the Prime Minister for the justification of communalist claims, to be prepared for possible surprises. Mr. MacDonald has one great element of strength in his character. He is quite fearless in turning down people who are under the impression that they are indispensable to his political plans, when it suits his purpose. And, let it be remembered that, if Lausanne is a success Mr. MacDonald will return to London with a prestige which even the Die-Hard phalanx at Westminster will not be able to shake.

SIGNIFICANT!

Incidentally, it is worthwhile noting that Dr. Moonje has taken up a peculiar attitude towards the new policy of Government. He is not in London on behalf of the Hindu Sabha for nothing and there is significance in his seeming anxiety to secure support in India for Hoare's plans. There may be a 'quid pro quo' in prospect.

LET INDIANS DO IT.

All this brings us back to the urgent need for an earnest and determined effort to bring about a settlement of the communal issue, as it affects the future Constitution of India, in this country before the Prime Minister has an opportunity of announcing his "award."

All should throw themselves into this effort, especially the Liberals, who are now free from the distractions of co-operation and conferences. But it is from the Congress camp that the initiative should come. It is rumoured that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Kitchlew are discussing this very problem at present in Allahabad with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari. They have it in their hands, if they take the right line, are prepared themselves to make sacrifices to Mussalman sentiment and have the courage to call upon Congressmen to do likewise to achieve a great triumph for Indian Unity.

Indeed India, thanks to Sir Samuel Hoare, is nearer complete unity at this moment than she has ever been, if only those in whose hands the capacity and the will to draw the threads together, will use the opportunity, so providentially provided, as it should be used. No Government in England, National, Tory or Labour, could resist the demand of a United India.

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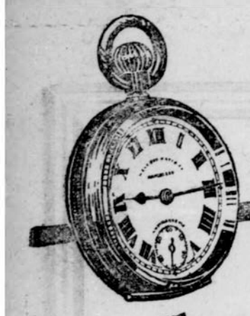

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GERMANY'S ATTITUDE REGARDING REPARATIONS

CANCELLATION, ONLY REMEDY

The German Consul General in New York, Dr. O. C. Kiep, was invited by the Eastern Regional Conference of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York to address the members of this Corporation on the subject of the present world economic situation and Germany's attitude to the important problems of reparations and war debts. As this address expresses the views of a consular representative occupying an important post and as there-by the point of view of the German Government with regard to the reparations question is, to a certain extent, officially made known. The following summary of the address will be read with considerable interest:—

Dr. Kiep said:—

The statement made by Dr. Bruning to the effect that Germany could not resume the payment of reparations of any kind whatever after the conclusion of the Hoover year has formed the subject of lively discussions all over the world. No one can deny the fact resulting from this statement that Germany is making the utmost efforts to bring about a decision with regard to the debt problem perfectly openly and in agreement with her reparations creditors. Bruning's utterances were not originally intended for publication, but when they became the subject of public discussion the German Chancellor found it neither right nor possible to deny facts of which the truth was obvious.

GERMANY CAN'T PAY.

The German attitude with regard to the present situation can be outlined in the following three points:

1. According to the Experts' Report to the Bank for International Settlement dated 23rd December 1931, Germany is not in a position to make reparations payments of any kind whatever.

2. Any intention to stop such payments for the time being in order to resume them after two or three years would mean "freezing up" the present situation and render impossible the regular liquidation of the private short term and long term foreign credits given to Germany.

3. The only possible means of dealing with the present crisis is the restoration of confidence in Germany at home and abroad. This can only be done by finally closing the reparations account; apart from the economic reasons for doing so a large number of moral and idealistic grounds could be adduced. The most important point is that the surmounting of the crisis in Germany is a necessary preliminary for overcoming the world economic depression which has affected all countries.

MORATORIUM.

Germany has further left no doubt that even a prolongation of the so-called moratorium does not entail any possibility of overcoming the economic crisis. If the moratorium were to be prolonged, Germany would be compelled to continue paying the so-called unconditional annuities under the Young Plan amounting to 660,000 000 gold marks, which would then be placed by the creditor country France at the disposal of German economy (the German Railways Company) as a private credit. But, in view of the depressed state of German economy, to burden it still further with such forced loans would endanger the carrying out of the Standstill Agreement with Germany's private creditors, and the German Government must resist this to the utmost.

The International partners to this Standstill Agreement concluded with Germany have only recently declared through their, chairman, Mr. Wiggins, that it is certain that the German debtors will do their utmost to observe the conditions of the Standstill Agreement. This implies that they would not give their approval to any measures which they could not carry out. Mr. Wiggins further states that the Commission was very much impressed by the great efforts and sacrifices which the German Government and the German people have made with a view to overcoming the present unprecedented difficulties.

PRIVATE CAPITAL

All this obliges Germany to continue to pursue logically the course now adopted and to do everything to avoid endangering the private capital invested in the country. But the making of further payments to meet political demands would prejudice and endanger the regular working of the Standstill Agreement. This must, however, he avoided, not only for reasons connected with the restoration of German economy but also for reasons of international confidence. The principle of the security and inviolability of private property in foreign countries has already been subjected to a terrible shock by the action of Germany's opponents during the world war who adopted the plan of confiscating and liquidating German private property abroad. If the private foreign creditors who, in many cases, invested their money in Germany at the instance of their own governments and trusting in a regular further development of international relations were now to suffer in their turn owing to pressure being brought to bear on Germany to accord preferential treatment to the payment of political demands, the tide of distrust would rise again and cause such economic chaos in the whole world that the consequences would be the destruction of all civilisation.

RECOGNITION OF CREDITOR'S DIFFICULTIES.

Germany of course recognizes that her political creditors, for their part, have political debts owing to other countries and wish to utilize the German payments in part to settle these debts. On the other hand, however, Germany has already paid much more in the form of reparations than could be imposed upon her on the basis of her liability to make good the damage caused in the war. These payments amount to 53,900.000,000 gold marks and, if further performances under the terms of the armistice and the peace treaty are included—without counting the value of the colonies torn from Germany—to the fantastic sum of 68,300,000.000 gold marks.

FINAL CANCELLATION.

According to this, Germany is entitled, both economically and morally, to demand a final cancellation of the demands for reparations. As Dr. Bruning said: "A continuation of the present situation would entail the collapse not only of Germany but of the whole world. The German Government cannot do otherwise than open the eyes of the world to the facts which the international experts have recorded, and press that the means of getting rid of the world's present misfortunes may not again be sought in compromise, but that a final settlement of the existing problems may be carried out."

BERYLLIUM

NEW MATERIAL FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF METALS

Although beryllium, one of the light metals, has been known for a considerable time past, it had not been possible until recently to obtain it from raw beryllium by technical processes. The only European undertaking where this is done that of Messrs. Siemens is done is that of Messrs. Siemens &Halske, of Berlin—Siemensstadt, who have also developed the process of manufacturing it. Beryllium can be used to improve the quality of various metals. By the addition of a small percentage of berrylium certain alloys containing copper, nickel, iron, etc., can be very considerably improved as regards their quality.

If it is added to copper, beryllium bronze is obtained—a product which possesses valuable thermal properties. Originally the 2.5 per cent beryllium bronze is rather soft; but by subjecting it to quenching and tempering, it can be given a hardness co-efficient of 360 Brinell and a strength of 125 or 130 kgs. to the sq. mm. Beryllium bronze retains its hardness and its temperature longer than other metals. Its electric conductivity is about twice as large as that of phosphor bronze or aluminium bronze.

Another valuable property of beryllium bronze is that it retains its high degree of elasticity for a long period. This property, together with its excellent conductivity for electricity and heat, renders it particularly suitable for springs is electrical installations and for valve springs in combustion engines. Moreover, it is very suitable for those parts of pistons which are required to be particularly heatproof and to possess a high degree of heat conductivity.

Beryllium steels manufactured on the chrome-nickel basis reach a hardness upto 600 kgs. to the sq. mm. They are exceedingly acidproof and rustproof. The present price of bedyllium is 15 times that of silver; but as soon as there is an increased demand for it, it will certainly be possible to produce this metal by cheaper and still more economic method.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT RAJKOT

Damage Of Rs. 100.000

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 7.

For the first time, after a lapse of 15 years, a terrible fire broke out in Lodhawada, on 5th inst. at 10-30 p.m. It soon enveloped some 50 to 60 hay-stacks close-by. The State and civil station authorities tried hard to bring the outbreak under control for 3 hours, but to no effect. It destroyed some seven to eight millions of hay-sheaves. The cause of the fire is yet unknown, but the damage is estimated at about a lakh of rupees. It has accentuated the poverty of poor Lodhas who are already heavily in debt.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has promised to give them relief.

The Palitana Representative institution will hold its seventh session from 12th to 14th inst.

The rains, this year, all over Kathjawar, are reported to be very scanty. Even the start of sowing operations has been delayed at many places. People are anxiously longing, every where, for an early rainfall.

THE WISDOM OF MR. JUSTICE McCARDIE

Judgments Bristling With Epigrams

"The dress of woman has been ever the mystery and sometimes the calamity of the ages."

This is one of many comments by Britain's most provocative judge drawn from the pages of "Judicial Wisdom of Mr. Justice McCardie," by Albert Crow published recently.

More than 30 judgments have been edited and included in the book.

Here are some of the pithy sayings of the bachelor judge:

In matters of dress, women often remain to the end.

Too many women are the slaves of fashion, and too many men are the slaves of women.

The perils of a husband do not grow less as the years go slowly by.

Wives . . . . possess powers and privileges which are wholly denied to husbands.

A wife may ruin her husband by her acts of libel, of negligence, or of fraud.

The comfort and happiness of married life rests, not on statutes or decisions, but on matters that lie beyond and above the realm of law.

I hope that the day is not far distant when the vital and far-reaching relationship of husband and wife will receive the attention of Parliament.

I am glad to realize that the views of the Judges may slowly change with the times on questions of public policy. So. too, I hope, on matters of public morality. . . . .

Mr. Justice Warren perhaps went too far when he said. "Every married man has a right to a quiet life."

STREAMS TURN TO INK

Insects Make Water Black.

Scientists called in to solve the riddle of Kentish waterways which have turned into rivers of ink have traced the trouble to a plague of caterpillars.

Mr. Ernest Crabbe, an entomologist, said:—

"Not only were oak trees lining the streams in the Edenbridge and Oxted districts being rapidly defoliated by the leaf-rolling oak caterpillars, but all the roads and paths below were covered with a sooty material consisting of the partially digested leaves devoured by countless millions of these insects.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

"Analysis of water samples revealed ingredients which, when combined with the material thrown down by the caterpillars, turned the rivers black.

"The insects have really been engaged in the manufacture of a natural ink.

"The oak-moth plague is much worse this year in many parts than is usual. It occurs in cycles of four to eight years, and fortunately has a natural remedy—otherwise the trees would be killed.

"A small hawk-fly known as the Empis, acts as a kind of police to check wholesale destruction.

"This insect waits until the caterpillars become moths, when flying squads attack them in mid-air."

Newly discovered!

A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

Insure with

THE ARYAN MUTUAL

Life Assurance Society Ltd.

and you have

Perfect Security, Economic Management and Efficient Service

Head Office:—

BANSILAL MANSIONS, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

"HADENSA" RADICALLY CURES PILES

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—

S. KUSHALCHAND & CO., 55, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish and meat and aids digestion.

A few drops makes all meals tasty.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
July 9.
Yamagata Maru Iwasaki, Kobe.
Trenenfels Duckonan, Hamburg.
Vasna Partridge, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
July 10.
Elysia Henderson Liverpool.
Garmula Lilies, Karachi.
Bardwan Daniel, Kobe.

LOADING.
July 9.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer Clan Macwherter for London.

S.S. Yamagata Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yamagata Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Trenenfels:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Trenenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 301 passengers.

S.S. Elysia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Elysia, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Bardwan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bardwan, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Garmula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Garmula, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 9.
5 Elysia 4211; Karachi; 9/7 Grahams T. Co.
6 Hague Maru 3452, Kobe 9/7, O S Kaisha.
7 Clan Buchanan, 3288, Marmagao, 12-7, J F and Co.
8 Kidderpore, 3263 Japan 8/7 M M. and Co.
9 Burdwan 3106, Japan, 10/7, M. M. and Co.
11 Karanjia 4646, Durban 13/7 M. M and Co.
12 Kaga Maru 3615, 12-7, Japan, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.
13 Garmula 3234 Bhavnagar, 9/7 M M and Co.
15 Marienfels 4679, Antwerp 10-7, Lionel Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Wichita 3856 Madras 9-7 L Edward Ltd.
2 Gran 1152 Rangoon 9-7 Scindia S N Co.
3 Baroda 1899 P. Gulf 13/7 M M and Co.
8 Yamagata Maru, 2322, Karachi, 13/7, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.
9 Ozarda 3038 Calcutta 1217 M M and Co.
10-11 Hatrana 4592 Calcutta, 10/7 M M and Co.
12|13 Pundit 3199, Rangoon, 10-7, T. Morrison and Co.
14 Lalita 302 M|C 9/7 Malabar S N Co.
15 Haideri, 912 Calcutta N F, S Hassan and Co.
16 Laxmi 124. N. F. N.F. National S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jaladuta 3089, Rangoon 10-7 Scindia S N Co.
C/R Garada, 3218, Rangoon 9/7; M M and Co.
G Sophie Marie 560, M.'Coast, N. F. M. S. N. Co.
M Varela 1932 Busrah NF M M & Co.
Q Janaki N F N F Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 14/7 P and O S N Co.
Chitral 21/7 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 29/7 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 11/7. M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 1518, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Wildenfels 21-7 L Edward Ltd.
Falkenfels 31-7. L Edward Ltd.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan 26/7. L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 10-7 L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16/8. L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Kabinga 27/7. F F Campbell & Co
President Polk 15/7 F F Campbell Co.
President Adams 29/7 F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Argun Maru 9/7. O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 29/6 N. Y. Kaisha.
Madras Maru 1317 O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Kaiser-i-Hind 15/7. P. & O. S. Co.
Ekma 23/7. P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mirzapore 28/7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rajputana 29/7 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM SYDNEY.
Carthage 9|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Corpu 17|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Maloja 20|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 16-7 M M & Co.
Karanja 2|7 M. M. and Co.
Kenya 30|7 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 16|7 P. and O.
Clan Macwherter N. Y. J. F. Co.

FOR GENOA.
Victoria N. F. M. Italiana.
Arabia N. F. M. Italiana.

FOR NEW YORK.
Wichita, 11|7 L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG
Marienfels 8/7, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru, 12/7, N Y Kaisha, Ltd.
Yamagata Maru, 12|7, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda, 13/7, M M and Co.
Vasna 15/7, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Haideri, N F, S Hassan and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.
Pundit 10|7 T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Clan Macwherter P. F. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Wichita, L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.
Marienfels, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS
Yamagata Maru N F Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda, M M and Co.
Vasna, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON
Nerbudda, M M & Co.
Garada M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Pasha T M & Co.
Haideri S Hassan and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.
Pundit T. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
S.S. Dayavati 8-7-1932.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 9.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—3 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Co.

For Manchester:—13 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Co.

S.S. Marienfels for Hamburg:—1200 bags linseed L. Drayfas and Co.

For Ratterdom:—2000 bags groundnut cakes and 1370 bags linseed cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 134 bags myrabolam P. Mathradas nd Co.: 576 bags joowari T. S. Thadani and Sons.

For Bremen:—1032 bags bajree T. S. Thadani and Sons.

For Antwerp:—10 drms castor oil Eastern Trading Agency; 55 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

S.S. Arabia for Marsellies:—744 bags mustarseed Volkart Bros., 7680 bags groundnuts and 8080 bags castor seed K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—915 bags linseed Birla Bros.

Tarnepesta:—10 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Alexandretta:—33 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Port Said:—8 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

S.S. Hague Maru for Kobe:—113 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Kaga Maru for Hongkong:—71 cases sharkfins, 4 bags sharfins 20 bags fish monds. and 8 cases fish monds H A Mohamad and Sons; 6 cases fish monds, 27 bags fish monds and 7 cases shark fines R. Dhanji and Co; 36 bags jaradaloo E. S. Abdulkayam.

For Shanghai:—72 cases sandalwood S. Nowroji and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cottonraw Japan Cotton Trading Co.: 300 bales cotton raw N. Manilal and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 9.

S.S. Kaga Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.) from Nagoya:—330 cases cotton shirting; 87 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases ginger; 51 cases clocks; 120 cases glassware; 330 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—1260 cases glassware; 430 cases cotton shirting; 260 cases wire; 50 cases cotton pans; 72 cases rubberware; 54 cases cotton drills; 265 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases silk yarn; 80 cases paper; 55 cases rayon yarn; 200 kgs. lead; 2320 kgs. paint; 170 kgs. cotton piece goods; 2551 bdls. brassware; 55 bdle. steel sheets.

From Kobe:—100 cases rayon goods; 180 cases cotton piece goods 63 cases glassware; 70 cases rubber shoes; 500 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirtings; 940 cases sraw boards; 274 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 146 cases canvas shoes; 138 cases cotton drill; 183 cases cotton shirting; 120 cases cotton pans; 40 cases rayon yarn; 230 cases porcelainware; 50 cases mats; 84 cases silk goods.

From Yokohama:—85 cases silk yarn; 164 cases silk goods; 325 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Tokyo:—70 cases rubber goods; 130 drms. sodium sulphide; 75 cases cotton shirting; 190 cases cotton yarn.

From Vancouver:—145 cases cnd. salmon; 80 cases glassware; 110 cases brassware.

From Hongkong:—25 cases cassia; 25 cases preserves; 15 cases cnd. salmon.

From Canton:—50 bdle. cassia; 25 cases raw silk.

From Singapore:—2487 bags cassia; 40 bags gum benzamin; 1215 cases rattans; 21 cases nutmegs; 673 cases betelnuts; 153 cases damarbatu; 20 cases gambir.

From Penang:—100 bags pearl tapeoca.

From Colombo:—342 bags tea; 80 cylinders cocoanut oil; 13 cases grease; 40 bdle gunnies.

A CONCRETE ROAD

IS SMOOTH AND DURABLE

CONSULT THE
CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA,
Forbes Building, Home Street, BOMBAY.

C.1

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 9.

October	5.90
December	6.05
January 1933	6.14
March, 1933	6.26
Middling Spot	5.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 9.

July	5.76
October	5.83
Middling Spot	5.75

New York, 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—
Market closed.

NEW YORK: NOON CALL.
New York, July 8.
Market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all P.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 9.

July 1932	4.54	4.49
August 1932		4.48
September 1932		4.46
October 1932	4.51	4.47
November 1932		4.48
December 1932		4.51
January 1933	4.57	4.53
February 1933		4.55
March 1933	4.63	4.58
April 1933		4.60
May 1933		4.63
June 1933		4.65
July 1933		4.68
Middling Spot		4.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 9.

Sakellaridis,—	
July	6.60
October	6.80
November	6.85
December	6.89
January, 1933	6.95
March, 1933	7.05
May, 1933	7.16
F.G.F. Spot	6.85

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 9.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.27
Fine (Good Staple)	4.39
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.51
C. P. Oomra,—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Superfine (No. - Staple)	5.26
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Bengal,—	
Good	3.70
Fully Good	3.80
Fine	3.90
Scinde,—	
Fully Good	3.80
Fine	3.90
Superfine	4.00

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes,—
Sellers 25 July.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes,—
Sellers 25/3 July.
Wheat South Australian Parcels
Sellers 24/3 July.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels,—
No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta,—
July-Aug. per cwt. 7/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay,—
July/Aug. per cwt. 7/11
C. & F. Karachi,—
July-Aug. per cwt. 7/11

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 9.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton,—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton,—
Sellers £12:7:6 July-Aug.
Rapeseed Torlo, Hull/Continent—
Sellers £10:16:3 July-Aug.

LINSEED.
London, July 9.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton,—
Sellers £9:15:0 July-Aug.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton,—
Sellers £8:0:0 July.
Linseed Bombay (London)—
Sellers £10:15:0 July-Aug.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 9.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt.
Sellers 13/4-1/2 August.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt.
Sellers 13/9 Sept.-Dec.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 9.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12-14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	109
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	98-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	49
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	81-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	91-3/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	81-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-108
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	106-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 9.

T T London on Berlin	15.09-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.88-1/2
T T London on Brussels	25.78
T T London on Madrid	44.28
T T London on Milan	70.13
T T London on Berne	18.37
T T London on Paris	91.21
T T London on Prague	121.12
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.58-1/8

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 9.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot,—
Sellers 1-7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans	1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	1-49/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-15/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills	
3 months	2-1/4 p.c.
6 months	2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 9.

Silver—Small Offering.	
Spot	16-15/16
Forward	16-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 9.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/15/0

LONDON METALS.
London, July 9.
Market Closed.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagau & Co., have issued the following report dated London June 22:—

GOLD

The Bank of England Gold reserve against notes amounted to £134,479,710 on the 15th instant, as compared with £131,720,738 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases... of bar gold announced by the Bank of England during the week amounted to £1,241,502.

Supplies of gold available in the open market have been fairly substantial and included about £90,000 of Rhodesian gold disposed of yesterday, but the source of most of the offerings has not been revealed. The amounts offered were taken for the Continent and owing to appreciation of the gold exchanges, prices showed a considerable advance.

Quotation during the week:—

	Per Ounce	Equivalent fine value of £Sterling
June 16th	112s. 10d.	15s. 0.7d.
June 17th	113s. 1d.	15s. 0.3d.
June 18th	113s. 11d.	14s. 11.0d.
June 20th	114s. 0d.	14s. 10.8d.
June 21st	114s. 5d.	14s. 10.8d.
June 22nd	114s. 0d.	14s. 10.8d.
Average	113s. 8.5d.	14s. 11.3d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 13th instant to mid-day on the 20th instant.

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	1,289,735
British India	871,435
United States of America	923,301
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	34,706
Kenya	12,669
Iraq	12,360
Germany	11,370
Other countries	2,406
	3,157,982

EXPORTS

	£
Netherlands	856,000
France	286,355
Switzerland	47,704
Czecho Slovakia	29,250
Austria	9,450
Other Countries	7,629
	1,236,388

The s. s. "Ranchi" and the s. s. "President van Buren" which left Bombay last week carry gold to the value of £752,000 and £14,000 consigned to London and New York respectively.

SILVER

Prices have again shown very little movement, but have been inclined to harden in sympathy with the appreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling, and this on occasion, brought some demand from America in the afternoon. Otherwise the market has continued rather inactive, selling by the Continent and buying by China perhaps being the chief features, with a few operations both ways by the Indian Bazaars.

On the whole, buyers and sellers are apathetic and prices seem to have settled for the time being into rather a narrow groove pending the intervention of some new factor of importance sufficient to indicate a more definite tendency.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 13th instant to mid-day on the 20th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
Japan	21,427
British West Africa	15,874
Belgium	5,135
Canada	4,976
British India	2,506
Other countries	630
	50,548

EXPORTS

	£
Hongkong	119,534
British India	10,000
French Possessions in India	4,000
Straits Settlements	4,232
Other Countries	5,908
	143,674

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON
(Bar Silver per oz. Std.)

	Cash Delivery.
June 16th	16.13/16d.
June 17th	16.15/16d.
June 18th	17. — d.
June 20th	16.15/16d.
June 21st	17. — d.
June 22nd	16.15/16d.
Average	16.937d.
	Two months' Delivery
June 16th	16. 7/8d.
June 17th	17. — d.
June 18th	17. 1/16d.
June 20th	17. — d.
June 21st	17. 1/16d.
June 22nd	16.15/16d.
Average	16.989d.

IN NEW YORK
(Cents per ounce .999 fine)

June 16th	27.3/4
June 16th	27.3/4
June 17th	27.3/4
June 18th	27.3/4
June 20th	27.5/8
June 21st	27.5/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 16th instant to the 22nd instant, was dollars 3.67 and the lowest dollars 3.59.1/2

The stocks in Shanghai on the 18th instant consisted of about 77,000,000 ounces in sycee, 232,500,000 dollars and 4,780 silver bars, as compared with about 73,800,000 ounces in sycee, 230,000,000 dollars and 5,040 silver bars on the 11th instant.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 9.
Demand Bills 357-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 9.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot. 7-3/4

UGLY WOMEN

Doctor Wants To Drown Them!

"Every woman should be beautiful. All ugly women should be drowned, and I am quite willing to take a hand in doing it."

This statement was made by Dr. Josiah Oldfield in a lecture on happiness given at the Crouch End High School for girls.

"It should be realised," he added, "that beauty lies in the spirit behind the face and not in the face itself.

"Some of our public beauties are not always sweet and gentle at home, and I believe that those who live with them, such as fathers and brothers, would not call them beautiful at all if their opinions were asked."

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WOULD NOT WORK ON SUNDAY.

Youth Gives Up His Job

A young scientist living at Liversedge, Yorkshire, has sacrificed his post as deputy gas examiner and the prospect of an early marriage rather than work on a Sunday.

He is Mr. John Wesley Roebuck a B.Sc. of Leeds University, who accepted the post because gas examining meant more money than he was earning elsewhere, and would help him to keep an invalid mother and a brother dependent on him.

"I knew when I took the job that it would mean Sunday work," said Mr. Roebuck, "and I was deeply troubled about it. Now I have had to decide between two issues—whether to choose material well-being, with all that it means to those dependent on me, or to take a risk and do what my conscience told me was right.

Mr. Roebuck was hoping to be able to marry soon, but now several years will probably elapse before he will be able to afford marriage.

NO LONGER A DREAM

Modern Zion Comes Into Its Own

The Jewish dream of a national home is to-day an established success.

Despite considerable difficulties, Jews are returning to Palestine in thousands.

"They are returning every day and making the country habitable" said Mr. Israel Cohen, General Secretary of the World Zionist Organisation in an interview.

"The Jewish population in Palestine in 1922 was 83,000. Less than four and a half years later it had risen to 148,000. To-day the population has reached to over 120,000 and more are returning to the country every week.

"Schools are being erected, workshops and factories are springing up, public health and medical services are being undertaken, and agricultural colonisation is forging ahead.

"Palestine is no bigger than Wales, and small as it is, the part of it that lies east of the Jordon is virtually reserved for the Arabs. It has no vast interland like Africa to tempt pioneers; no precious metals like Australia to cause an artificial boom; no vast tracts of fertile virgin soil, like Canada.

"Only the Jew's love of the country of his prayer could sustain him in his fight against the natural disadvantages of the country.

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J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J10

BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932

Irish Republican Army's Appeal To Orangemen

RESCUE IRELAND FROM CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM

LONDON, July 9.

The latest development in the Irish political situation is the appeal of the "Army Council of the Irish Republican Army" to the Orangemen of Ulster to join the movement for "free and united Irish Republic" and rescue themselves from Capitalism and Imperialism.

The appeal declares that full freedom of conscience and religious worship will be guaranteed to both the sides.—Reuter.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP AT STAMFORDBRIDGE

Two World's Records Broken

LONDON, July 9.

Two world's records were broken during British Women's Athletic Championships at Stamfordbridge. Miss Johnson of Bolton Harriers covered 100 yards in 11 seconds beating the previous record of 11 1/5 seconds by Mademoiselle Radidbo (France).

Miss Halstead of Bury covered 440 yards in 56 4/5 seconds beating her own previous record of 58 4/5 seconds.—Reuter.

PROSECUTION OF MUKUNDLAL SIRCAR

Appeal For Defence Fund

Mr. J. N. Mitra, Acting President of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following appeal for the defence of Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, who was arrested in Madras on the 25th May.

Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar's name is familiar to the Trade Union Workers in this country for a considerable period. He had devoted greater part of his life in the labour movement activities and everyone connected with the movement knows him to be an indefatigable fighter for the workers' cause. He has suffered much and his contribution to the cause has been large. Mr. Sircar was arrested on the 25th May in Madras for championing the cause of labour and it is a regrettable matter that arrangement for proper defence could not be made for lack of fund.

The Bengal Provincial Committee of A. I. T. U. C. has lately formed a sub-commitee with a view to raise necessary funds for the defence. It is expected that all Trade Unionists and sympathisers of labour will contribute their mite to the defence fund and vindicate the workers cause.

Contributions may be sent to the Secretary, Mukunda Lall Defence Fund, All-India Trade Union Congress Office, 5, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

U. S. AND WAR DEBTS

LONDON, July 9.

Washington—The State Department announces that there is no change in the United States Government's attitude regarding War debts from the views outlined by President Hoover in June of last year when he declared that he did not approve of further cancellation but temporary adjustments would be necessary.—Reuter.

BURMESE WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Support Separation From India

RANGOON, July 4.
(By Mail)

The Burmese Women's League, at a meeting held on Sunday July 3, decided to take part in party politics and passed a resolution that the League was in favour of the separation of Burma from India and that the separationist candidates should be supported at the forthcoming general election.

Mrs. Paw Tun (wife of U. Paw Tun, anti-Separationist and President, Rangoon Corporation) pointed out that the object before the meeting "whether the League should support the cause of separation or non-separation" was outside the scope of the Burmese Women's League. She said that the League was started with the object of social and educational work for women and children, and should not give any decision on the question of separation as it was a question of party politics.

SET UP A SEPARATE ORGANISATION.

She said that those who desired to do so could set up a separate political party and she would be quite willing to join that. Mrs. Paw Tun moved at the League should continue its work for women and children and not to take part in party politics.

Mrs. Thein Maugh (wife of U. Thein Maung, Barrister, ex-President of Rangoon Corporation, a separationist) opposed the motion, stating that the League was started with the intention of taking up politics if and when necessary.

After a lively debate, the motion by Mrs. Paw Tun was put to vote and lost by a majority of fourteen votes.

Then the resolution was unanimously passed, that the Burmese Women's League was in favour of the separation of Burma from India and that the separationist candidates should be supported at the forthcoming general election.

Mrs. Paw Tun is a Canadian. She has taken a Burmese name Daw Than Tin—A. P.

GRIFFIN AND MATTERN FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, July 9.

Moscow—Griffin and Mattern are expected here to-morrow. It is now learned that they have escaped with superficial scratches. They declared to-day they were "feeling fine." Airmen spent day in packing up parts of the plane but have not yet decided their future plans.—Reuter.

DIVER REACHES SUNK SUBMARINE

LONDON, July 9.

Cherbourg—A diver from the salvage ship "Artiglio" reached submarine "Promethee" but found no sign of life. Despite heavy swell he got underneath the hull and knocked on it repeatedly but there was no reply.—Reuter.

NON-CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT

Giri's Advice To Liberal Leaders

CAN'T TAKE THINGS LYING LOW

(From A Correspondent)

BERHAMPUR, July 5.

In response telegraphic communication from Sir C. Setalvad to attend Round Tablers meeting at Bombay, Mr. V. V. Giri member of Round Table Conference replied they should demand unequivocally withdrawn of Ordinances, release political prisoners, undertrials including Meerut Conspiracy others convicted for Trade Union activities restoring 'status quo.' If Government refuse reasonable requests of Round Tablers and Liberal Leaders like Mr. Jayakar, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Chintamani they should definitely withdraw cooperation giving fitting reply to Sir Samuel Hoare. The following is a copy of the letter sent to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad:—

LETTER TO SIR CHIMANLAL.

Berhampur, Ganjam Dt.,
5th July, 1932.

Dear Sir Chimanlal,

I am very much obliged to you for your telegraphic communication inviting me to the meeting of the fellow Round Tablers at Bombay on the 9th July. Owing to many engagements of a public nature already fixed sometime ago between 8th and 18th at Madras, I very much regret my inability to attend. I wish, however, the Conference every success.

I feel it my duty to state that a heavy duty is cast on every member of the First and Second Round Table Conference to demand unequivocally the unconditional withdrawal of Ordinances and release of all political prisoners including undertrials (under which category should come Meerut Conspiracy prisoners and those convicted or being tried for Trade Union activities). It is only by following this procedure the Government of India can secure peace in the country. It will give an opportunity to Mahatma Gandhi who (for what I know) was sincerely anxious to continue negotiations after his return to India and carry out his task to completion. It is due to the unsympathetic and precipitate action of the Government, he could not do so.

TAKE COURAGE IN BOTH HANDS.

Liberal leaders like your goodself and Messrs. Jayakar, Sapru, Sethna, Chintamani and others should take courage in both hands and refuse to further co-operate with Round Table activities, whether it is by taking part in Consultative or other allied Committees or appearing before Joint Committee in England. Sir Samuel Hoare has insulted deliberately the self-respect of every Indian by his challenging speech both from his place in the House of Commons and elsewhere. If the Round Tablers are to take things lying down at this critical juncture in the fortune of their country, the future history of India will have to record that the representatives at the Round Table Conference have proved unworthy of the trust reposed in them, by the country.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) V. V. GIRI.

"PRECOCIOUS" WINS GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Horse Trained And Owned By A Woman

FAVOURITE DROPS DOWN DEAD IN FIFTH POSITION

LONDON, July 9.

Melbourne—Racing history was made at Flemington to-day when "Precocious", the first horse owned and trained by a woman to achieve such a feat won the Grand National Steeplechase over three miles and a furlong, Australia's biggest jumping event, from "Nauru" and "Moss Trooper", "Archeson," the favourite, dropped dead after passing the finishing post in the fifth position.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 9.

A. Walter Runciman, son of President of Board of Trade, was the third. This is the third time that W. L. Hope has won the cup—Reuter

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO SUPPRESS COAL WORKERS' STRIKE IN BELGIUM

LONDON, July 9.

Brussels.—Troops have been sent to the coal-fields in Cherleroi Mons area, where an ugly situation had arisen during the strike over wages dispute and the police carrying out instructions to disperse all the gatherings had to clash with the strikers.

At Cherleroi three police and several strikers were injured in a street clash while in Peronnes, near Binche 15 strikers were hurt when the police charged the crowd which refused to disperse.

Military sappers have also been sent to various collieries6 to keep the pumps going and efforts are being made to settle the strike which has spread to all the industries in the area.—Reuter.

Miss England III Fails To Beat World Record

LONDON, July 9.

Lochlomond—Following certain modifications to Lord Wakefield's "Miss England Third" to prevent bouncing and "porpoising" when speeding Kaye Don again failed in the attempt to beat world's mile record.

After circling round Don opened the throttle and the boat shot away planing smoothly over the water at an approximate speed of 100 miles an hour. He then reduced the speed and stopped the engines after several wide circles. Don afterwards consulted experts and will probably make further attempt on July 11.—Reuter.

MOTOR'S RACE WITH LINER TO CALCUTTA

Capt. T. Y. Benyon's Venture

LONDON, July 9.

An attempt to beat the British India liner "Manora" on an 8,000 mile journey to Calcutta, is being made by Capt. T. Yates Benyon, who left London to-day in a small British motor-car intending to cover the whole journey by road except the cross-Channel shipment. The formidability of the undertaking is shown by the fact that between Damascus and Baghdad 550 miles of desert must be crossed.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND'S FORTUNE

Paris Newspaper's Estimate

PARIS, By Mail.

The body of M. Briand will be transferred from the Passy Cemetery in Paris to his country home at Cocherel a few days ago. It has not been decided yet what form the ceremony is to take and whether it will be in any way official.

Since M. Briand's death certain Nationalist papers have alleged that M. Briand amassed his "very considerable fortune" by very doubtful methods. To contradict these rumours the "Oeuvre" publishes what purports to be an exact account of how M. Braind earned his money. It says that his estate at Cocherel must be worth well over 1,000,000 francs, but it points out that M. Briand, who had the thrifty instinct of a French peasant, put nearly all his savings into land. Apart from his estate he left only about 150.000 francs in cash. His total fortune thus amounted to about 10,000 pounds—not an excessively large sum for a man who held high office for over twenty-five years, and who, moreover, was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1926, which in itself amounted to 6.000 pounds.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

in their way, and we should not, therefore, expect much from them. Their sympathy towards us is increasing and though the progress in this matter is slow, yet it is sure; and as time goes on, I hope to see a material change for the better in many matters concerning our uplift and welfare.

APPEAL TO MAHATMAJI.

I am quite aware of the criticism about Mahatmaji's attitude in London. I would, however, avoid any reference of a controversial nature in this connection. Without going into the question of the reasons that prompted Mahatmaji to deny reservation, I should point out to my friends that having secured consent of the Hindu Sabha to this principle of reservation of seats we might safely go to Mahatmaji with confidence and friendly feelings to get our Pact ratified. I am quite sure, that Mahatmaji, a man of peace that he is, will be very much pleased to find that Hindus have made up their ranks and have come to a sort of mutual agreement to which the Congress need take no objection on principle. In fact, just as Mahatmaji would ratify an agreement between the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League without claiming for the Congress the right of arbitration, he is sure to bless our efforts as represented in the Rajah-Moonje Pact. Besides several of the eminent and influential leaders present here, as well as those outside, will, surely, render us all possible help in winning Mahatmaji over to the compromise formula of reservation, in consideration of the national gain through our support to Joint Electorates.

WANTED AN ABRAHAM LINCOLN

MR. BALOO COMPARES "DEPRESSED" CLASS QUESTION TO NEGRO PROBLEM

Mr. Baloo Babaji Palwanker, Chairman, Reception Committee, of the All-India Depressed Class-Conference held in Bombay on Sunday, in welcoming Rao Bahadur M. C. Rapan, the Prsident-elect and Fellow Delegates, said: "I welcome you all on behalf of our Reception Committee. Fellow delegates, you have put us under great obligations, by your presence here, in such great numbers. My Reception Committee is glad to find, that friends and co-workers, have gathered from all the four corners of this vast sub-continent—Calcutta, Madras, U. P. Punjab, Gujarat, and I may say, without any fear of contradiction, that almost all important centres in India are represented here.

We have been expressing our thoughts and attitude in this matter of joint electorates, severally from many a platform and on various occasions, but this Conference has given us an occasion to express our convictions in a determined way and in a collective form.

I should like to remind our distinguished visitors that we of the Backward Classes are struggling hard, to come into our own but shall we come up, with your help or in spite of your opposition?

That is the question uppermost in our mind in all our gatherings and I am glad to find we shall be able to rely upon your helpful guidance, as evidenced by the presence and active sympathy of Bombay's leading public men representing various sections of public opinion and policy.

This Session of our Conference is the 10th Session and may be considered a Special Session mainly devoted to the question of Electorates.

PARALLEL OF NEGRO PROBLEM

Our problem—the problem of the Depressed Classes—if I may say so, is a world problem and may be likened to and compared with the Negro problem in Africa and America and the problem of the Serfs all over the world. It required an Abraham Lincoln to solve the problem of slavery and he did it with determination and without the slightest hesitation to go into a civil war on this mighty world-wide issue. Will not God Almighty bless India with some such high-souled person or Avatar as we call it in India.

A MATTER OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

How far England would consent to transfer of power and what would be the extent of reservations and safeguards, is being determined by a process of negotiations and discussions and if I may say so this main head of our national fight is not actually under the range of self-determination. After all much of our world progress has to be achieved through a process of compromises; but barring this vital question, all other minor matters such as the number of seats, delimiting of constituencies, methods of election and such questions as Separate v. Joint Electorates are surely going to be settled mainly according to our own choice, i.e. in accordance with the principle of self-determination. Whether we go in for Joint Electorates or insist on Separate Electorates does not affect Imperial interests as such and therefore I should advice my fellow delegates to remove from their minds the anxiety as to the effect of our attitude on the authorities and the British public.

INTERESTED PROPAGANDA.

I know it is a fact, that taking advantage of the enormous ignorance prevailing in our community reports have been spread by interested persons and their dupes that the advocacy of Joint Electorates is tantamount to joining the Congress side, i.e. in other words anti-gods and anti-empire side. But let me assure my people that nationalism and empire unity are not two irreconcilable things or ideas. In fact it would be our proud privilege to work for reconciling nationalism with Empire Unity and I hope this Conference will give a proper lead in this matter.

Now coming to the practical point of the controversy about the Joint v. Separate Electorates, I must admit that our ranks have been unfortunately divided. Dr. Ambedkar an erstwhile champion of Joint Electorates has gone over in favour of the Minorities Pact as formulated at the London Conference.

We are here to consider and support the Rajah-Moonje Pact to which our worthy President has appended his signature on our behalf, and has to my mind, given a proper lead to our community at this critical juncture. When we say that the fate of the Nation is in the balance, with how much more emphasis will it be proper to say that the fate of our community is actually trembling in the balance, and we have to grasp this God-send opportunity that has occurred after some thousands of years of suffering and humiliation, to get ourselves assimilated in the fold of the caste Hindus and thus to be the part and parcel of the great and glorious Hindu civilization.

In this age of democracy majority is the determining argument and we are, therefore, expected to prove not only to our own satisfaction but to the satisfaction of Indian public opinion and the Government of India and in England that the overwhelming mass of opinion within our fold stands for Joint Electorates and by the Rajah-Moonje Pact, which gives concrete expression to the formula of Joint Electorates, with reservation of seats on population basis.

SUPPORT TO RAJAH-MOONJE PACT.

The Rajah-Moonje Pact is more just, more logical and secures to us reserved representation on population basis, with a further right to contest other seats. Even without taking into consideration this special concession, the actual number of reserved seats secured to us under this Rajah-Moonje Pact is larger both as regards the Federal legislatures, as well as for the Provincial Councils taken together. But, apart from the number of seats what really matters to us is, the goodwill of our high caste brethren. What is the good of securing a few seats here and there, if the present estrangement is to continue and perhaps is to be aggravated?

COMRADES ALL.

The main guiding motive of all our activities is to remove the present stigma of untouchability and to get into the hearts of our brethren, not only by being touchables, but as trusted and valuable colleagues, in peace as well as in times of danger. This object can only be secured through Joint Electorates and by no other means.

A DEPUTATION.

One important suggestion, which I should like our Conference to consider is, to appoint a representative deputation to put our case here, before the Government of India and His Excellency the Viceroy, and also to proceed to England, to enlighten the authorities there, as well as the British public.

We, of the Depressed Classes, although not over-enthusiastic over the blessings of British rule are quite conscious of the silent influence of Western civilisation and modern standard towards our uplift and towards a more humanitarian standard of treatment, free from social bias.

We should not forget to give due credit to those Institutions and individuals of other communities who have been trying to help us, as much as they can, especially in the matter of removal of untouchability. There are many unsurmountable difficulties

(Continued in Col. 5).

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHAPRE (Asst. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.